

THE

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography.

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Edw. G. Allen's American Library Agency,
COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

MEMBER AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 19.

NOVEMBER, 1894.

NO. 11

THE completion of the new building of the Boston Public Library is perhaps the library event of 1894, and the people of Boston, no less than the officers of the library, are to be felicitated on the consummation of the undertaking. The removal of the books from the old building to the new is a problem that is to be solved within the coming year, and before 1896 we may expect to see the library fully at work in its new quarters. It is to be hoped that it will avail itself to the utmost of the increased possibilities for usefulness afforded by the systematic arrangement, the ample space and the many time-saving devices of the new building. At one time Boston deservedly held first place in library matters, but of late years it has to a considerable degree withdrawn from this leadership. The Public Library is now so placed that it can start afresh, not only as regards surroundings, but in the more intangible field of "policy." If it enters its new home with a broad and liberal conception of its mission, a desire to meet popular demands, a progressive and far-seeing spirit, it will be hard to set a limit to its future usefulness. The new building offers the golden opportunity in this as in other directions, and we trust that the library, so magnificently housed and so liberally supported, may recover its old effectiveness and take its proper place in library ranks.

THE conclusion of litigation with regard to the Crerar estate and the incorporation of the John Crerar Library Association, "for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in the South Division of Chicago," are notable events in the history of Chicago, as well as in the library development of the country. Chicago has already two great free libraries; with the addition of the Crerar it will possess a "triple alliance" for the advancement of library interests that should make it truly the "Library City" of the future in America. Although it is five years since John Crerar's death, the litigation over the estate is but just settled, and the way opened for the definite realization of his plans. How these plans will be carried out is not yet definitely known. The trustees have, so far, made no formal statement of their intentions or desires. They have, however, intimated that a conference with the officials of the other Chicago libraries will probably be held, at which the

policy of the Crerar Library will be determined. Such a course is to be heartily commended. It will prevent unnecessary and unwise duplication or competition, and should result in each library's occupying a distinct and well-recognized field, enabling each to use all its energies and resources for the development of its specialties. The Newberry Library is notably strong in the departments of music and medicine; the Public Library is essentially a people's library of general literature; without aiming to cover these fields the Crerar can well build up for itself a broad and valuable collection. Its organization and development will be watched with interest by librarians. Chicago is now in the formative period of libraries, and with libraries, as with everything else, "well begun is half done." The wise development of the Crerar, and its judicious co-operation and association with the other libraries of the city, will give to Chicago what may be called a university of libraries, each pre-eminent in its own special divisions, and the combined extent of all surpassing anything conceived by their founders or possible to their respective endowments.

WITHIN the past month the excellent work being done by the Free Library of Philadelphia has been further extended by the opening of a branch at the St. Mary street college settlement, in one of the most densely populated parts of the city. This method of bringing the library to a large class who could not or would not be reached from the central quarters has proved most satisfactory, and there has been a constantly increasing issue of books for home reading. The opening of a branch library in connection with college or university settlements is, we believe, rather a new departure, but it is certainly worthy of trial. Most of the settlement houses that exist in our larger cities possess small libraries, and their books are used by people whom the public library could hardly reach. It should be an easy matter to establish a branch at a settlement house, and it would certainly be mutually advantageous. The library would find quarters ready prepared, willing helpers, and a constituency of would-be or could-be readers; the settlement would be put to no expense, its own library would be largely increased and could be kept thoroughly up to

date, with the systematic aid and advice of the library authorities, and it would be able to extend and broaden its influence. So far as the experience of the Free Library of Philadelphia goes, the experiment is well worth trying.

STARTING such a library is not, however, the only thing necessary. It must be fostered and developed if it is to be really useful. Especially is this the case in a community where reading tastes are crude—if they exist at all. Mr. Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has realized this fact, and has opened work in his settlement branch with a series of free evening lectures, which in subject and method of treatment are full of suggestion to other librarians. The titles of the lectures are: "Beast stories, and their interest to readers;" "Travels, and how to enjoy them without leaving home;" "History, and how to pick up a knowledge of it pleasantly and usefully;" "Biographies, and why they are so entertaining;" "How to use library books, and a few thoughts on book-binding;" "How to acquire a knowledge about other worlds." In "Beast stories" the listeners are introduced to *Æsop* and *Reynard the Fox*, and through them advised to read *Gray* and *La Fontaine*. The lecture on travels deals with *Semmes' Hole* and *Peter Wilkins* in imaginary travel, *Captain Cook* and *Livingstone* in real travel, points out the advantage of using maps, and tells how in reading the "Vassar girls," *Rollo* books, or *Black's* novels, etc., it is possible to enjoy travel and learn about places and countries without leaving home. History, Biography, and Library books are treated much in the same way, and have similar sugar-coated "morals," while the final lecture, in suggesting a knowledge of other worlds, seeks to introduce *Proctor* and his *confrères* to young readers. These lectures are illustrated by lantern slides. For the first there are some 20 illustrations of *Reynard*; views of South America, the Arctic regions, New York, London, and Paris accompany the talk on travel; history is illustrated by portraits of *Dickens*, *Longfellow*, and others; bookbinding and astronomy by appropriate and interesting slides. As outlined, such a course of lectures is within the power of almost any librarian. What is needed is not money outlay, but time, patience, and enthusiasm; and—though free lectures may be works of supererogation—the true librarian always gives these in full measure, "pressed down and running over."

Communications.

FOREIGN BOOKS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

THERE is a good deal of common sense in the comment in the October issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, upon foreign books in public libraries. Some points seem, however, to have been overlooked by that distinguished political economist, who is editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. "The promotion of good citizenship is, we take it, one of the functions of the public library"—very well, but how is this to be promoted among the foreign immigrants who come to this country? Shall they cut off all connection with their past, forget the history of their old country, never read its literature, abolish the use of their old language? Is it supposed that people who could do this would make good citizens? If the public libraries will have any influence upon the foreign-born Americans, they ought to make some effort to draw them under this influence. This is best made in providing them with books in their own languages, and about their old country, a subject that naturally interests the man who lives apart from it, in quite a different way from him who is still among his own. When the immigrant has been accustomed to find his way to the public library, he will soon begin to read books about his new country, to become more and more acquainted with the new conditions under which he is to live. This, I know, has been the experience of several public libraries, and most public libraries take in this matter a much broader view than the editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. There comes in his comment upon this matter a ghost of the dead and buried know-nothingism that was hardly expected in the organ of such a progressive body as the American Library Association. The public libraries are used to provide readers of trash fiction with such stuff as they like, in the hope that this will by and by result in their reading literature. Is it more objectionable to keep a good selection of books in foreign languages, to draw to the library men and women, who surely, once having found their way to the library, will begin to read American books? The value of foreign books for the native population is in a rather superficial way hinted at. This value is, in my opinion, so great, that it can hardly be overestimated, and I do not think it necessary to take space to explain a thing that to every librarian must be self-evident.

I should like to use this opportunity to correct a mistake in the note about my list of Swedish works that was reprinted in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* from the *Sun*. There is said: "These works as a whole will, it is thought, fairly represent French influence in the literature of Sweden." I never thought anything of the sort. What I said was, that *English* influence amounted to about nothing in Swedish literature, and that of *foreign* influences the French and Danish are the most conspicuous. As to theatre and drama, however, they are at present in Sweden almost exclusively French. If my list will show anything in the way of literary current, it will, I hope, be the national.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON,

LENOX LIBRARY.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

BY LOUIS F. GRAY, *Executive Officer Boston Public Library.*

THE historical, architectural, and decorative features of the new building of the Public Library of the City of Boston have been related, described, and illustrated, so as undoubtedly to be quite well known to the library world, and they will not here be touched upon or described, nor will the rooms for public use, except in so far as their administration may be concerned. The description will be confined to the working apartments, and to what may be new in the matter of library economy.

It should be borne in mind that the Public Library of the City of Boston is for no special class, either of readers for pleasure or of students. It is maintained by the inhabitants of Boston, and cards for the home use of books are given to all such above the age of 12 years who may desire them, no card carrying with it privileges different from any other. Therefore, the library being for the use of the people, all decoration is confined to those parts of the building to which the public has access, which are totally disconnected from the administration of the building; a door on the ground floor completely separating the public from the service, for whom a special entrance on the Blagden street side of the building is provided.

On the first floor is the auditor's office, opposite that the receiving-room for books. Following the auditor's room come the ordering department and the catalog and shelf departments, and on the same side of the corridors with the receiving-room are located the men employees' coat and toilet rooms. No expense has been spared in any of the apartments of the administration for comfort and convenience, and adequacy of light, but no money has been expended for decoration or anything other than the strictly useful and comfortable. Cases of books are received on the sidewalk elevators, and descend to the basement, where they are opened by the members of the janitor's force, and are sent by a communicating elevator to the receiving-room just mentioned, going therefrom in the usual routine to the ordering department, and thence to the catalog and shelf departments.

The ordering, catalog, and shelf departments are so arranged as to secure the greatest economy of labor in handling the books, from

the time they first come into the building, until they find their ultimate places on the shelves.

Among the newer features in these departments, not mentioned elsewhere, is the official card catalog, used freely by these three departments. In this catalog the cards are housed in small, light, but strong drawers, easily removable from the cases, each drawer holding one row of cards a foot long. The same principle has been carried out in the public card catalog, which will be in charge of attendants, who will hand out to each applicant the drawer containing the cards he wishes to consult at convenience. In both cases no one consulting the catalog will deprive others of the opportunity to use cards in the same part of the alphabet. So that no person will be able to monopolize, as at present, about 7500 cards.

In the shelf department a new combined shelf-list stand and table has been built, which will afford shelf-room for these lists, with place above for the books awaiting assignment, and table room immediately at hand on which to make the proper entry in the shelf-list.

It seems needless to state that all the minor details of these rooms have been arranged so as to provide for more comfort, as regards room, light, air, and equable heat, to those employed there, than has been possible in the old building, and to enable them to do the necessary work more easily, methodically, and rapidly.

On the next floor above the ordering department is a special students' room, connecting with another intended as the office of the librarian's clerks. It is connected with his room, immediately above, by means of a pneumatic elevator, speaking-tube and telephone. On the same floor are to be found two cloak-rooms and toilet-rooms for the women employees. Immediately above, as has been stated, is the librarian's room, and the space back of the delivery-desk where are placed the pneumatic-tubes and the exit of the book railway from the stacks. Above this is the trustee's room with its ante-room, and over all, the special libraries described elsewhere.

PUBLIC ROOMS.

The rooms to which the public have access on the first floor are the periodical rooms for the consultation of unbound current volumes of peri-

odicals, and the bound ones indexed by Poole, the public having free access to the latter, as has always been the case with the collection of patent office documents, under the supervision and with the assistance of an attendant. There are two such rooms connecting, the second of which may not be used for some time.

On this floor, under the main stairway, are ample sanitary accommodations for visitors, a decidedly new feature, as well as the coat-room and bureau of information, where one desiring to see a member of the service may make his wants known, meanwhile being ushered into a room just opposite, which may be termed the reception-room, the passenger elevator to the Bates Hall and special libraries' floor being between. Entrance to the arcade is provided at the ends of the corridors on either side of the main staircase. As has been stated, the public is entirely shut off from the service portion of the library at this point.

On the next floor, reached by elevator and the main stairway, is the Bates Hall, which has been sufficiently described and depicted in many publications. Here provision has been made for 7000 volumes of reference-books, the term in this library being restricted to such books as are exposed about the hall and to which the public has free access for consultation without making formal application. It is provided with 26 tables, each capable of seating 10 persons with ease and comfort, and is entirely separated from the waiting-room in front of the delivery-desk. The waiting-room is a new feature which ensures quiet to the readers in Bates Hall, the shuffling of people waiting to receive books, and the conversation and other noises incidental to the work at the delivery-desk not penetrating thereto.

In one end of Bates Hall, separated by a screen, is the public card-catalog, which may be reached directly from the delivery-room without passing through Bates Hall.

On the same floor with Bates Hall and the waiting-room, on the Boylston street side of the building, are two connecting rooms to contain the collection of patent office publications, at present amounting to 4700 volumes, the second room being provided in anticipation of the somewhat large annual increase. Descending a few steps, but practically upon the same level as the patent library, is the great reading-room for newspapers and current periodicals, which is provided with tables and sloping stand-up desks for the use of newspapers, some of the latter along the walls,

others back-to-back on the floor, forming double desks. There is a separate entrance to these rooms provided on Boylston Street. On the same level are the rooms intended for the cabinets to contain bound volumes of newspapers.

Sanitary accommodations for users of the library exist on every floor in this wing of the building.

The six stacks are identical in plan and are intended to accommodate a million or more volumes. Books more than 18 inches in height or 15 inches in width, and those belonging to the special collections, are excluded, the former being placed in cabinets disposed conveniently among the special libraries. The stacks do not intercommunicate, and, while the entire structure is absolutely fire-proof, yet they may be termed fireproof compartments, since there is no possibility of a local fire, in itself impossible, extending to any other stack. They are lighted by electricity, which is not needed in the day-time except in part in the lowest stack, the others having sufficient natural light. Books are transmitted from the stack to the delivery desk as described elsewhere.

Above all, and forming the crown of the building, is the special libraries floor, to which have been removed the Barton Shakespearian Library, the Parker Library mainly of philosophy and theology, the Ticknor collection of Spanish and Portuguese books, the Prince Library of Americana, the Thayer Library of illustrated biography and history, the books by or relating to Benjamin Franklin, the Bowditch Mathematical Library, the Allen A. Brown Musical Library, the Gilbert Dramatic Library, the John A. Lewis early American imprints, the President John Adams Library of Constitutional History, the U. S. Congressional and the British Parliamentary documents.

The Mellen Chamberlain Collection of autographs and original historical documents is a special library, which is not housed upon the special libraries floor, but by a provision of the trustees is preserved in a strong-room leading from the librarian's office, upon the Blagden street side of the building. Since none of these books are permitted to leave the building, a person desiring to consult any of them is conducted to the spot and may pursue his investigations at leisure. Any book in one of the special libraries desired in another may be transmitted by the book-railway, which is in use here as well as in the stacks.

The tables are capable of seating 10 persons at each, and are furnished with standard electric lamps for use after dark. Of course, it is understood that the library is open every evening until nine o'clock, Sundays as well as week days.

BOOK-RAILWAY AND PNEUMATIC-TUBE SYSTEM.

From the delivery-desk pneumatic-tubes for the transmission of the slips of borrowers of books run to various parts of the building, three to different points in each of the six stacks, and a sufficient number to the floor of the special libraries and to various other points. A slip being placed in a tube, is delivered at the point nearest to the shelf where the book is. The attendant in that vicinity secures it, takes the book called for and deposits it in the carrier on the book-railway running along the interior walls, the motive-power of which is furnished by a constantly moving cable driven by an electric motor in the basement. The carrier is released by the attendant and proceeds to deliver its burden at the end of the book-stack, going up or down, as the case may be, to the counter back of the delivery-desk. Books returned by borrowers are continuously carried back to their places in the stacks by a reversal of the same process. A similar book-railway runs also through all the alcoves of the special libraries floor and from the receiving-room to the ordering department. It has been in experimental operation for over a year at the factory where it was made, and has been shown to be capable of doing perfectly satisfactory work. The wear and tear of books is very much reduced.

The pneumatic-tubes run also to the public coat-room, to the bindery, to the custodian of the card-catalog in Bates Hall, and are also connected from that point to the desk of the keeper of Bates Hall.

Besides this mode of communication, there are speaking-tubes to all parts of the building, and a system of telephones by which 30 different points throughout the structure are put into inter-communication.

BINDERY.

The bindery is on a level with the street, and affords accommodation for 20 work-people. It offers no new features, since the work of a library like this is entirely what is called "job work," and no especial machinery is needed for stitching either with thread or wire, or fixtures used for wholesale work of one size, as in the

case of editions. The presses and cutting-machines are placed immediately below the bindery in a well-lighted basement, and communication is had therewith by means of a staircase and elevator.

The experimental stage of putting the books of a working library into working clothes, by binding them in cotton or linen-duck is passed, and all of the work in this new bindery will be of this sort.

MOVING.

At this time very little can be said with respect to the moving of the books from the old to the new building. A few books have been moved by way of experiment, the removal of the main library to be undertaken when the results of this experiment have been fully determined, and more or less absolute data obtained. It may be of interest to state that over 70,000 volumes comprising the special collections have been transferred, mainly by the employes in the library service, without practical interruption of the work. One or two of the interesting conclusions are that there is no royal road in the removal of a library, be it large or small—the pleasing fictions of the utilization of soldiers in Germany, and the many ingenious suggestions of elevated railroads to be built for the purpose, presumably at no cost, the mobilizing of the militia and perhaps the police, and of the electric railways of the city in midnight witch-dances, to the contrary notwithstanding. The special conditions attaching to this library at all events preclude anything but the most systematic handling of the books, shelf by shelf, their careful cleaning next, and the preservation of the integrity of the contents of each shelf; their titles and numbers existing in many catalogs, some in print, as no librarian needs be reminded, makes change impossible except in very rare individual cases. These conditions require the preparation in advance of corresponding shelves in the new building with numbers exactly as in the old; thus it is, that only experienced employes of the library, used to the nomenclature and notation, can be trusted to do more than to receive the boxes of books all packed at one end and to deliver them at the other unpacked. This plan has been followed in moving the 70,000 books above referred to, with the result that there has been no noise, no friction, no trouble or disturbance of any sort, and the cost of transportation, and such extra help as was required, has been at the rate of about half a cent a volume. When it comes to the removal of the

main body of the library, this cost undoubtedly will be reduced on various accounts, among which it may be mentioned that the force to be engaged has already been "broken in," the boxes have all been made ready, and the books

are arranged at present and will be in their new home, in a much more compact form, with greater uniformity as to shelving, than the special libraries, which had been provided for in various makeshift rooms and bookcases.

THE INFORMATION DESK.*

By W. E. FOSTER, *Librarian Providence (R. I.) Public Library.*

INFORMATION desk work is a development; not a creation out of wholly new materials. The underlying principles are familiar ones doubtless in most libraries, but the particular form in which the information desk has developed in the library with which I am most familiar, has been the result of a recognition of certain difficulties and of the effort to meet them in the most effective manner. For instance, demands of the same kind which are now brought to the information desk, have from the beginning been brought to the library; but it was formerly found that they came with a sort of "scattering fire," all along the line of clerks who might happen to be in sight, in frequent instances interfering materially with the performance of their routine work. It was consequently a distinct gain to concentrate this upon one person whose exclusive duty it should be to supply this assistance. But not all the questions which were in the minds of the readers were asked even under the former method. Long observation confirmed us in the belief that many readers were continually drifting in and drifting out again, without venturing to bring their inquiries to the notice of any of the clerks, all of whom seemed absorbed in routine work. As at present arranged, however, the position of the information desk is such that it necessarily catches the eye of every reader on entering, and the cordial, interested reception which he receives almost invariably emboldens him to make known his wants.

In establishing such a department in a library certain precautions need to be kept in mind. First, it would be obviously unfortunate if it should be interpreted as a proclamation of ability to answer any and all questions. It is rather a tender of willingness to go as far in this direction as may be found possible. In our case we estimated at the beginning that about 10 per cent. of the questions would probably be found insoluble, an estimate which has proved to be ludicrously in excess of the true amount.

Secondly, it would be a most unfortunate result of this concentration upon a single clerk if it should have the effect of rendering the work an unwonted or unfamiliar one to the remainder of the staff—a difficulty that would settle itself, however, by the necessity in every library of providing substitutes for the regular clerk, at meal times, or during illness, or when called away from the desk for a longer search than usual, or when a "line" of applicants forms at the desk, requiring reinforcements to attend to them. And, conversely, it would be equally unfortunate if there should be any possibility that questions should be answered by those incompetent to do so. One of the first requisites, in fact, in connection with this work, is the recognition of one's limitations, so that the light which one may be trying to furnish may not prove to be darkness. There must be a distinct understanding among all the members of the force on this point, so that a question recognized as "beyond the depth" of the one to whom it may chance to be brought may be appealed to a higher or still higher authority—to some one outside the library if need be. Once more, it would be unfortunate if the effect of this feature should be to encourage laziness in the reader. There is, however, no inherent reason why it should do so, and if the aim of the clerk in charge shall be, so far as possible, to help readers to help themselves, initiating them into the use of reference-books and of cataloging helps, it will not have this result.

The demands which concentrate on such a point show a strikingly wide range, from asking for a time-table of Boston trains to verifying the titles of books blindly named in 17th century wills, in connection with the printing of early records. Much use of the mails is involved, queries being thus received and also answered, both in the case of resident and non-resident inquirers. A part of the benefit of such a desk is, of course, in serving as a "steerer" to the reader visiting the library for the first time, attracting his eye at first, referring him

* Paper read before Massachusetts Library Club, Oct. 3, 1894.

to the registration desk, to obtain a card, with the invitation to come back afterwards for assistance in connection with the catalogs, etc. An even greater benefit is perhaps that of breaking into the aimless attitude often characterizing a visitor, and by answering questions in regard to the best book on a subject, on the best edition of an author, getting the reader started on a course where genuine interest compels his continuance. Nor is there less difference in the extent to which the information sought is readily found or the reverse. While in some cases it is contained in some one of these indispensable tools which such a desk should have within reach, in other cases it is to be had only by going outside the limits of the library itself, in some book to be obtained either by purchase, gift, or temporary loan from some other library. Much of the work of such a desk results in this way, and thus performs the additional service of indicating some of the library's weak spots. An important share of the time of such a desk is occupied with more extended lists of references, whether in the shape of the daily or weekly lists on current subjects, or those prepared from time to time for study clubs or other classes. In general it is safe to assume that a question on a current topic, asked by one reader, will be worth answering in such a form as to serve for other readers who may subsequently ask it. It is true, that for the clerk regularly at the desk, the involuntary action of the mind soon comes to serve the purpose of mentally "pigeon-holing" the information; yet, particularly for the benefit of those who may temporarily fill the place, it will be well worth while to put down in black and white the most of what is found by searching. In this connection some sort of alphabetical index to the materials accumulated will be found almost inevitable, even if so planned as to avoid duplicating the various published helps of the Poole's Index type.

Such a point in a library will be found to have many lines of connection with important and even widely separated fields. Besides those represented by the schools, university extension centres, and study clubs, some of the most obvious are the local industries, the local newspaper offices, the more advanced researches prosecuted by scholars either within or outside the local community, etc. It is obvious that work of this kind will have an important bearing on the library's collection of reference-books, necessitating the strengthening of the latter wherever a need is found to exist. Some indispensable

requisites in connection with any individual who fills the position should be named. First, a marked facility, not only in "tracing," but in "pigeon-holing" the materials of a subject. Not infrequently some of the most signal successes in answering an inquiry are by the use of what had been incidentally observed when looking for something else, but now remembered to good purpose. Second, an invincible hunger for thoroughness. The point of view of the true searcher is that one can never come to the end of a subject. Third, a sort of sixth sense for accuracy. Fourth, unbounded tact. Information and assistance should be supplied where obviously desired, but if Mr. Lowell should make application, he would not be met with officious instruction or explanations, but the information desk would be merely a channel through which he would obtain the books of which he would be the best judge. Tact also will enable a clerk at this post to keep steadily at work on the business in hand, and yet to keep an eye out, so to speak, for all casual readers, to see that they do not miss the advantage here to be gained. Lastly, there must be an utter absence of the perfunctory spirit. Here, as everywhere, work which is done from a love of the work counts for most. Not a little of the value of the service rendered at this desk is due to the manner as well as the matter — the bright face of the attendant in welcoming the inquirer, the evident and hearty interest with which the subject is taken up, and the quiet hospitality which puts the timid reader at his ease.

It remains to say a few words in regard to the attitude of the public towards such help. The first and most emphatic feeling is probably that of surprise that the library should aim to supply help of so definite and comprehensive a nature. This initial surprise over, there is likely to be a constantly increasing utilization of the facilities afforded. The reasonableness of the average reader is another interesting fact. When the information desk was first established in the library which I represent, it was more than once remarked: "What a lot of foolish questions you are going to have brought to you." But these anticipations have been strikingly wide of the mark, and nothing is so exceptional as a question of that nature. Sometimes, indeed, one has seemed to be coming to the surface, as when the question was asked — how many tooth-picks are annually exported from this country? but a few moments' conversation revealed the fact that the inquirer was a lumber dealer, and

that the inquiry was exactly in the line of his business. Another constant feature is the gratitude of the public. It has repeatedly been the case that the inquirer has wished to pay for the service rendered. It has then been necessary to explain that there would be no more appropriateness in taking money for this service than for the issue of a book at the delivery desk. One is as much a part of the regular work of the li-

brary as the other. Sometimes, indeed, as was the case a few weeks ago, the grateful inquirer, determined not to be baffled, declares that there is nothing to prevent his sending his check to the treasurer, "for the general uses of the library;" and does send it.

Work of this kind is constantly developing in usefulness and scope, and it would be hazardous to set limits to its possibilities in the future.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

ADDRESS AT DEDICATION OF THE ORRINGTON LUNT LIBRARY, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.

By JUSTIN WINSON, LL.D., *Librarian of Harvard University.*

It is nearly two centuries and a quarter since a tiny college of the wilderness floated along your water-front. It carried two teachers. One, a black-robed priest, had passed a novitiate in Latin and Greek, and had drunk inspiration from the fountain of the Fathers. His maturer life had been passed in the woods, a student of its wild denizens. He had sought the mysteries of their varied tongues till he could embalm in native cadences the great truths of his religion. His faith was symbolized in the crucifix dangling from his neck. Within the folds of his cassock rested the well-thumbed manual of his hourly devotion,—the be-all and end-all of his saintly life, the little library of this pristine university.

His companion was a vigorous spirit, equally adept in driving a bargain for peltry with the savage, and in discerning the points of the compass in a lichened tree-bole. He could tell what to expect in the up-country by scanning the river which came from it. His perceptions could place the great divides which turned the river channels to one ocean or the other. The outward aspects of nature were to him, what supreme truths and human aspirations were to the priest.

Thus this little primitive college, borne on the littoral current which sweeps to the great southern bend of your life-giving lake, fitly prefigures the counter resources in mind and matter, which form the bewildering diversity of our modern, encompassing education. In the folds of our devotion to all that is helpful in the emanations of man's intellect, and beneath the symbol of our faith, we lay nearest our hearts the wealth of our libraries, just as the devoted Marquette enfolded the spiritual manual upon his palpitating breast. In the lessons of our labora-

tories we find the prescriptions of natural law, just as Joliet found them in the air, the water, and the sky.

Two centuries and a quarter of struggling and vitalizing growth has done this for us, and little more. Education means with us, as it did to those pioneers, a preparation to subdue the earth, and to drink the libations poured by the bountiful past. From the breviary of the missionary to the possibilities of our modern libraries, is a reach only equalled by the passage from the simple instruction of those lowly teachers to the complex variety of the new learning.

There are few more interesting problems to the student of the new learning than the part which libraries are playing in its development. There are two necessary concomitants of a large collection of books. These are a bibliographical apparatus and the growth of special departments. Without the aid of bibliographical studies, no large library can be well formed and no such collection can be properly handled. No library but those whose distinction is their size, can attract much attention, unless it becomes exceptional in some directions. Bibliography and specialism are also the two readiest props of scholarship, and nowhere more than with us; and this is particularly true of bibliography. The learned of the old world look with some surprise on the recent advances in this respect which have been made in this country. We have seen and are seeing our account in it. Such studies have enabled us to outgrow the reproach which, fifty years ago and more, was a common one, that nowhere in this country could we verify the first-class investigations carried on by European scholars. The late George Livermore, in 1850, emphasized the stigma by saying—and he spoke the truth—that so cardinal

a little book in the creation of the Yankee character as the "New England primer" could, nowhere in this country, be historically considered, because of the lack of books necessary to elucidate the allusions in it. Mr. Justice Story, speaking under the shadow of the Harvard library, said the same thing of Gibbon's great history.

If this was more a reproach then than now, it should be remembered that the first duty of a new country is to establish a good *average* of education, and that the creation of signal instances of the ripest scholarship comes later. A country like ours, receiving a constant influx of ill-educated aliens, has a more conspicuous duty to the state in making good citizens of them than in creating pure scholarship. Wealth creating a leisured class, the patrons and purveyors of learning, has only come to us in a conspicuous way since our civil war, and it has brought with it the need of scholarship.

It by no means follows that the creation of a large body of educated people is the sole source of remarkable scholarship. The scholar may easily appear of his own option; but he is buttressed in a community that respects him. I met, a few years ago, one of the best students of our constitutional history, writing his book in a society that offered him no encouragement and was destitute of libraries. There was something pathetic in his joy for an hour's intercourse with one who could give him a sympathetic response. Such a student, buying his own books and hampered in the selection of them, contrasted with one familiar with the resources of a well-equipped public library, may mean two things. It may signify a debasement of the intellectual vantage-ground, so as to affect scholarship; or, what is occasionally the case, it may put the scholarly mind on its mettle, and nourish its best endeavors. But such isolation from books is never a safe experiment, and never a successful test of mental endeavor in more than a few introspective studies.

The amassment of large private libraries is no longer a necessity of scholarship. The student is more and more learning to depend on large collections of books which the public fosters. There has been in the older communities a decided check of late years to the formation of private collections. I am told by law publishers at the east, that it is the western lawyer who buys books, while the eastern advocate depends on the social law libraries. It is my observation that with classes four or five times as large as they

were in my day at Harvard, the number of young men among the students laying the foundation of their own collection of books is fewer now than then. It is notorious that to-day in England the collecting of books by the educated and leisured classes has gone by. If a man is found forming a library, he is a banker or a brewer come to the financial front, who thinks it a passport to social distinction. Earl Spencer told me a few years ago that he never added a book to the famous library then at Althorpe, and as I looked it through I could well believe there had not a book been put in it for half a century. I have looked at some of the best libraries in English country houses, and I have found but one or two, notably that of the Duke of Westminster, which indicated that the best current literature, as distinct from bibliographical fads, were contributing to their growth. The average English gentleman, with the training of Oxford and Cambridge, is content to depend on a weekly box from Mudie. Twenty years ago the London publisher, Pickering, said that he could not count on selling more than 250 copies of a good new book, and Quaritch to-day says he could not live except for his American orders.

Meanwhile the British Museum is printing 60,000 titles a year of its current accessions. Leaving out of account the mass of books in foreign tongues, it was recently held by a competent judge that the British Museum did not have more than half (or at least three-fifths) of the books in English which have been printed. It is not too much to say that the best library of English-speaking peoples is more or less of a makeshift. Mr. Bullen, the late keeper of the printed books in that library, recognized this when he testified before the Society of Arts, that on few or no subjects to be investigated could the British Museum afford the scholar *half* the necessary books. The late Winter Jones, for many years its principal librarian, told me once that not one thorough student in ten could find there all he wanted; and yet the British Museum is said to contain not much short of 2,000,000 volumes, and is possibly exceeded only by the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. I have learned to distrust comparative library statistics; but we cannot certainly on American soil point to any collection one-third as large.

The growth of American libraries, however, has been rapid, and far beyond expectation. Five and 30 years ago, when the Boston Public Library was finally organized, it was cal-

culated that a building capable of holding 200,000 volumes would suffice for a century. In less than 20 years it fell to my lot (being then in charge of that institution, to double its capacity, and now in less than 40 years, or much less than half the allotted time, it has been found necessary to erect a building of eight or 10 times the capacity of the old one. Less than a score of years ago the library of Harvard College was given an addition to its building to double its shelf-room. To-day it has to store away in boxes its superfluous books. Not long ago I was directed by the president of the university to plan a new building with everything commensurate for a college of 5000 students; and the result was a scale of structure which would give acceptable room to 6000 readers at the same moment, and would hold a million and a half of volumes with a prospective capacity of three millions—a great hive, the queen bee of which is a single folio come down to us through more than two centuries and a half, the sole relic of the library of John Harvard.

Twenty years ago Mr. Spofford reckoned that the library of Congress would reach half a million of volumes at the present time. It more than reached it in eight years. It was but the other day that the final stone was laid on the great building at Washington destined to hold the principal American library. The structure is claimed to have a capacity of at least five or six million of volumes; but I suspect that with modern devices for compact stowage, its capability as a storehouse may be carried much beyond these figures. Perhaps it can be made to reach an extent something like five times the size of any existing collection of books, or just about equal to what a library must be, if it is to contain every book that has been printed.

If no great library has to-day more than a quarter or a fifth of the vast product of the press during these four and a half centuries since Gutenberg, is there a chance that in this new world we can hope to bring from their obscurity all that is not irrecoverably lost of those other three or four millions of volumes? The abyss of ages has doubtless swallowed some part of this literature, never to give it up, but it is probable that the greater part of it is scattered in many libraries or in obscure household repositories, and only needs to be brought together.

American competition in the European book-marts, which has done so much in 50 years, not only to enhance prices, but to bring books from their hiding-places, may do something to recover for us this vast reserve of literature. The great area of our national library building, however, is doubtless to be filled chiefly by the teeming products of the press in the future. Something like 40,000 or 50,000 volumes of all kinds a year pass into the library of Congress, under the American copyright law alone.

These vast figures make the library problems, which the coming librarians are to confront, greatly interesting. There was a time when Englishmen thought the Bodleian contained every book worth having. Fifty years ago Panizzi came to the British Museum, fresh from an acquaintance with what the great continental

collections preserved. He drew up a list of that library's deficiencies, and British insularity stood aghast at the revelation. The assiduity of Jones, Bond, Thompson, Bullen, and Garnett, have ever since been doing much to remedy the defect.

These future problems, if great and in some ways difficult, are far from being appalling. Great occasions produce great resources, and historical crises raise up adequate men. I see no reason to believe that learning and education will not be in the future more deftly as well as more exhaustively served in an administrative sense, with these enormous segregations of books, than they are to-day with our far smaller collections. I see no reason to believe that libraries can outgrow our ability to handle them.

We have not yet reached the capabilities of cataloging and indexing, and have got to use more frequently the printed title, not altogether for its legibility, but for its compactness. When the British Museum authorities saw that their prospective 9000 huge volumes of its manuscript catalog was going to take for its convenient display a space three times the size of its own reading-rooms, they were forced into print. It was cheaper than building a new structure. We may be sure, also, that we have not begun in mechanical devices to take advantage of all that the Edisons have yet done, or may do, to find appliances to diminish labor and expedite service. Twenty years ago I outlined an automatic device for the delivery of books; and its principles have been re-adapted in a moving, endless chain, which is to render rapid the distribution of books in the new library at Washington.

I look to development in such directions that will make the library of the twentieth century, with a capacity and demand quadrupled over those of to-day, more easily administered in the serving of books, and more thoroughly subordinated to intellectual requirements in their catalogs, than any small library is to-day. Such developments will come in time. To Franklin the world owed 160 years ago a step in university extension, when he founded the Philadelphia library, more imposing than any that is making to-day. When he tamed the lightning, we may yet see what he rendered possible through electricity for library administration.

Nearly a score years ago I was present among a small circle of his friends, when Graham Bell made a rude instrument in the rooms of the American Academy in Boston give out "Home, sweet home," as played on a distant piano. A year or two later, after I was one of the first to put the telephone to practical use in the Boston Public Library, I recounted its possible future to a dinner party, at Althorpe. The incredulous English thought my presumptuous fancies, but the foolish rampage of an irrepressible Yankee. We know what has come of it.

We don't know what will yet come of the phonograph. Edison's first instrument was sent to Boston, to be shown to some gentlemen, before its character had been made known. I never expect again to see quite such awe on human faces as when Gray's "Elegy" was repeated by

an insensate box to a company of unsuspecting listeners. I look to see its marvellous capacities yet utilized in the service of the librarian.

The scientists tell us, that palpitations once put upon the air never die; and that, had we instruments delicate enough to register them, we might yet hear the footfalls of Plato walking in the Academe; the denunciations of Brutus on the rostrum; the prayer of Columbus at San Salvador; the periods of Garrick at Drury Lane; the calm judgments of Washington in the Federal Convention. Perhaps we might listen more attentively yet to the splash of the paddle of Marquette and Joliet in that infant college, wandering along these neighboring shores. We must wait many developments of the way in which science is to walk, lock-stepped with the ardent librarian.

This library of the future is doubtless to be very costly, and we have got to compare the flame and the candle. The British Museum is to spend half a million dollars in printing its 3,000,000 titles. A recently erected library is to be lighted at an annual expense of \$15,000 — whether the necessity of such expense is wise may be a question. Nevertheless, a great library is an expensive necessity, and it is far from easy for the man of affairs to comprehend it. The processes of bulking, which reduce averages of expense in commercial measures, work quite otherwise in the cost of maintaining libraries. I have known a good many instances of men wise in making money, foolish in making libraries. A certain rich man founded a college, and selected a librarian. This officer proposed to buy a bibliographical apparatus to aid him in selecting a library. "No," said Croesus. "I don't know anything about bibliography. Buy books as you happen to want them!"

A man of wide experience in affairs consulted me about a trust for a library in a metropolitan city. He had no doubt that the money would enable him to lead the world in libraries, and that the start of the great Paris library, with its two millions and more of books, was no discouragement. He would not only equal the old libraries in books, but he would have their manuscripts copied, and would even print such as no publisher would touch. When I examined the balance-sheet of the trust, I found that, after he had built his building, he could not compete for income with a third-class institution, as libraries go.

A distinguished advocate of the chief bar of the United States, in attacking the same trust on behalf of the heirs-at-law, is said to have claimed that such an endowment as the trustees held was out of all proportion to the needs of a library, and it would soon find that there were no books left to buy. Learned as this counsel was, he never suspected that there were still five or six millions of books which the biggest libraries had never yet succeeded in buying.

A distinguished Anglo-American, who spread his benefactions on two continents, once employed an agent to gather a library for his native town. He restricted him to an average cost per volume of one dollar, and no more. I remember the distress of this agent, when he told me

of the bushels of cheap books he had to buy in order to give him the chance of buying a few more costly and indispensable books of reference, and still keep his average at a dollar. It is certainly one thing to bank for governments wisely, and quite another to cater with sagacity to the intellectual wants of your native village.

But the millionaire has his mission, if he is not always wise in it, for he must be depended upon to do what learning will not do. From a million to two millions, and more, have been privately bestowed on American communities in the endowing of libraries, in six or eight different instances, within a score of years. We can have nothing in this country like the sequestrations which have so conspicuously augmented some of the chief libraries of Europe, but of late we have begun to experience the gravitation of private collections of special interest toward our public libraries. It was a saying of Thomas Watt, the bibliographer, that the excuse for the existence of private collections is, that they may eventually be engulfed in public ones.

We have seen scholarship better equipped among us for what Mr. Lenox studiously preserved for us; for what the Barton collection has done for Shakespearian studies, in Boston; for what the White collection has done for students of the French Revolution and the Revolution, at Cornell; for the Dante collections at Cambridge and at Ithaca; the garnering of Von Mohe and Bluntschli at Yale and at Johns Hopkins; the geological and geographical library of Professor Whitney at Harvard; and the Spanish collection of George Ticknor, at the Public Library of Boston — not to name others. It is in Americana, however, that our libraries can naturally best compare with those of the Old World. The Ebeling, Worden, Bancroft, and Force collections have put all students of American history under obligations. They have seen with regret the Prescott, Brinley, Barlan, Field, and Murphy collections scattered under the hammer, and cherish the hope that the Carter-Brown and Charles Deane collections may yet be possessed by the public.

The world has fewer more precious possessions than the books of a scholar, tinged with his mental contact. I remember seeing once in the London library in St. James' Square, a closet full of books, which had been lent to Carlyle, and carefully preserved, because when he read them he had entered his pungent exclamations and pithy comments on their margins. In recognition of this audacious habit, it had been the policy of the librarian to send to Carlyle every new book which he thought would interest him, because he was sure to scatter his disdain on the blank spaces. What these marginalia were we can imagine if we glance at the books streaked with his belligerent spirit, and shown in the collection used in writing his *Cromwell* and *Frederick*, which he bequeathed to the Harvard library.

The most significant development of the college library during the last score years is that which has worked parallel with seminary methods, and which has made laboratories out of collections of books. The elective system

and the dispelling of vote-learning has reacted in the library, and the library has influenced them.

I may be in error, but I venture to say that this close mating of library uses with college work first took shape in Harvard college library, not 20 years ago. When the process of closely applying particular books to help instruction was then proposed, it was not received with much favor, and most of the teachers discredited the innovation. The plan was a simple one. The teacher was to name to the librarian the books to which in his lectures he was to refer, and these, taken from their places in the general library, were to be made accessible to the students in a given alcove. My recollection is that not more than a score or two of books were thus designated in the beginning, by two or three instructors. It took a year or two to make a real start; but to-day not a teacher of the two or three hundred at work in the college but is eager for this chance to promote his pupils' study. So, instead of a dozen or two books, we count now in the shelves 7000 or 8000 volumes particularly applicable to the instruction. With allied reference books there are 25,000 to 30,000 volumes open to the immediate contact of the interested student. The system has gone a step further in the creation of class-room libraries, close at hand in the hour of instruction, and ten or a dozen of these supplemental collections show from a few score to a few thousand volumes each. All this has conduced to an enormous increase in the use of books, and our statistics reveal that a very small proportion of the students are not frequenters of the library.

Nor is this all, which is, in these latter days, done to facilitate the use of the books. Systematic instruction in bibliographical research keeps in the van of every subject a cloud of skirmishers, who bring in title after title for the consideration of the library authorities. Thus, the whole system becomes a practical endowment of research, and the library becomes a central agency in college work. It "teaches the teachers," as President Eliot has said of it.

There is at this point one particular question—With this importance in the broad system of instruction, does the library always get its due share of the money resources of the college? Are not too often the advantages of its improvement weighed against those of a new chair? If another institution creates a professorship of Tamil, cannot the library wait till we create *our* chair of Tamil? Do the authorities always consider that every diminution of the library's essential allowance is simply a check upon the proficiency of *existing* chairs?

Is it too much to say that the library is the very core of the university? I once said, "The library should be to the college much what the dining-room is to the house—the place to inaugurate the system under cheerful conditions with a generous fare and good digestion." There cannot be too much care bestowed in making this place of intellectual sustenance attractive. Grateful appearances beget grateful humors.

The fact is, a librarian needs every advantage he can possibly command, if he is going to make

his library of the utmost profit. He must be himself a standing invitation to the library's hospitality. I remember one day, shortly after I took charge of the library at Cambridge, seeing an old man bearing a head that no one could forget, with its black cavernous eyes and white shaggy locks—the most picturesque character that we have ever had in our Harvard faculty; I remember seeing this old man climbing clumsily up a steep stair to a cock-loft. I asked where he was going, and was told that in the crowded state of the library the collection of books in modern Greek, being used by no one else, had been placed in this upper loft, and that it was the old man's habit to go there and seek quiet among the books. Shortly after, I inspected the collection and found it a motley assemblage of volumes in bad bindings or in none. I ordered them to be tidily bound, and placed in a fitting room. Thereafter Professor Sophocles was my friend. "I want to tell you a story," said he to me one day, in that deep sonorous tone which gave his talk so much Rembrandtish character. "My father," he went on, "asked to be chosen the chief man of the village where he lived in Greece. There was another man who had the same wish. One night there came to my father's home two men, scowling and saying nothing. They had knives in their girdles. 'How much did my rival promise to pay you if you killed me?' asked my father. They told him. 'Humph!' he replied, 'I will pay you twice as much to kill him!' They left on a new errand."

This was the way my venerable friend had of making a ghoulish tale serve for a bit of advice. If an inquirer comes to the librarian to lay him bare to his knife, send him away with twice the reward. Compound, if you can, the interest on the visitor's investment.

A librarian often wonders that a student can go through a four years' course without really becoming proficient in the use of books; without learning that it is not always the reading of books that most enriches, but the skillful glancing at them. We do not want to go a journey with a stallion to find if he can throw his feet in a two-twenty gait. We must jockey in books—make them show their paces over a half-hour course—and leave the plodding reader to be lost in the bewilderment of sentences.

It is a librarian's luxury when a man comes to him who knows how to master a book and to dominate a library. If our colleges would pay more attention to the methods by which a subject is deftly attacked, and would teach the true use of encyclopedic and bibliographical helps, they would do much to make the library more serviceable.

The time lost in *floundering* among books would fringe the dreariest existence with many graceful amplitudes of learning, if men were taught to investigate as they are taught to swim. Floundering is not study. Then there is the waste of time and energy in rediscovering what is already known. The wise student looks for the blazed pathways of those who have gone before him.

A university scope in instruction, selection in

studies and the pursuit of special aims, are certainly doing much to make us produce celebrated scholars and enlarge the bounds of knowledge; but I trust that we may never cease to value the generous and all-round training of the small college. It is of inestimable value to us Americans that we have these small colleges, and I always feel a pang when one of them puts on university airs. It is the function of such colleges and their libraries to make educated gentlemen, to whom no knowledge is superfluous, who respond to every intellectual sympathy, and who make of social intercourse a well-spring of learned delights. It is the function of the university to enlarge the bounds of knowledge, to make one acquirement the stepping-stone to another, to lay tribute upon nature and probe the obscurities of learning. Heaven defend that they should not make gentlemen and scholars; but the amenities of our social existence are much more dependent on cultured gentlemen whose education does not aspire to the deeper scholarship.

I know of a university town where the atmosphere is saturated with the damps of specialisms; one wonders if Sanskrit or hypnotism, or electro-dynamics exist for the world's sake or the world exists for them. It is the fashion of this community to maintain dinner clubs among its professors, and once a fortnight these clubs listen to an essay on the peculiar specialty of its host. He gives in the latest intelligence in his little world. Somebody has discovered an abnormal vein in a butterfly's wing. Another puts his lens on a literary critic and makes him hateful. A third tells how a Roman folded his napkin. It is a rule of these clubs that there should be no two members devoted to like studies, and when the essay is read each of these specialists trains his own little gatling-gun upon the poor essayist. The show is sometimes brilliant; sometimes it wearies a trifle. The scintillations sometimes light up unwonted depths, and I go home in a state of amazement at the multiplicity of the mind's angles. Intellectual life certainly gets new significance as one vantage-ground after another is brought into use in the contemplation of a topic.

I go again to a table full of gentlemen, who make no profession of advanced learning. I have on my right a banker who has just read a novel in which he finds a misconception of a curbstone operator. Someone across speaks of an horticultural exhibition, and my friend tells the story of the introduction of the chrysanthemum from Japan, and is led to speak of Parkman's success in the hybridizing of lilies. My left hand neighbor says he has been at Belle Mead and ridden behind Iroquois. My Wall street friend knows the pedigree of Iroquois, and tells me who his grandsire was. Our host is reminded of a celebrated horse of Colonial days who carried Gen. John Winslow on some famous ride. My moneyed neighbor immediately fills out the story of the Acadians, and traces back the tale of the Cajons in Louisiana.

"My friend," said I, turning to him, "what don't you know about?" "Oh, I graduated at a little college in the New England hills, where we turn out educated gentlemen, who know a

little of everything and not a great deal of any, thing; who can talk with a Pundit or a Sioux, and make him believe he is talking with a brother."

Thus both dinner-table experiences illustrate what is the difference between the educated gentleman and the special scholar. Is not one as necessary to our civilization as the other?

I have said nothing of the relations of the college and books to the most momentous problem of our day.

Squirarchy and birth, which ruled our nation once, have given place to a new order. Political economy in its sociological aspects has become a study of contemporary manifestations. It is no longer the geologist alone who takes his pupils afield. The professor of social economics finds his "strata" in graded benefactions, and his "faults" in broken lives. We cry much about education as the safety-valve of this mighty change, and say that university extension is a saving grace. Along with it all has come the wonderful growth of our free-library system. In Massachusetts the state stands ready to help any town to have its library, and few there are without them. All this cannot mean, I think, that books and education are losing their hold on the people. We are sometimes alarmed at the coming among us of vast hordes of aliens. We should not forget that we have in this country passed through just such disturbing conditions before, when our life was not equally well prepared to deal with the phenomena. Study the history of that huge wave of Americanization which, in the last century and in the early part of this, broke like a sea against the Appalachians, swept through their gaps and moved athwart the great valley of the Mississippi, broke again upon the Rockies and toppled down the Pacific slope. How much of this surging wave was of alien blood? Look at the names on the street-signs of every considerable town, which that wave has left stranded in its passage. I doubt if, as our frontier moved west, there were fewer aliens in proportion than we find among us to-day.

I happen myself to come of the ancientest of our New England stock. I can hold my grandchild on my knee and tell it of its great-grandfather, and of his father and grandfather—six generations whom I have known, as much as would carry some old persons still living back to Plymouth Rock, and yet may I not well afford to welcome the alien who landed yesterday at Castle Garden? Of a family nurtured on the sea, I have come to nourish my existence on books. Is it strange that I believe the laborer of to-day will be the progenitor of future bookmen?

The students of Harvard College are seen nowadays in the manual training school. The president of a southern university, when he took me into the workshop of his institution, said to me: "We found out in the civil war what an advantage to you of the north was the spread of industrial practices among your people, and we don't propose to forget it." If it was an advantage in helping save the Union, can it be otherwise in helping to carry our life to higher results?

THE FORBES LIBRARY, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, the trustees under whose direction the Forbes library building in Northampton, Mass., was erected, Wm. M. Gaylord and Oscar Edwards, transferred the building and the funds to the three trustees elected by the city, Oscar Edwards, Arthur Watson, and G. H. Ray, in the presence of about 600 persons. The building cost \$134,529. A book fund of \$294,015 produces \$11,500 a year; a fund for supplies and assistance of \$20,000 produces \$800 annually. These were the bequest of Judge C. E. Forbes. Another fund of \$50,000, bequeathed by Dr. Pliny Earle, will be available when it has accumulated to \$60,000; its income is to be used for all current expenses except the librarian's salary.

Mr. Gaylord called attention to the fact that the library is for the free use of every inhabitant of the city, correcting the prevailing false impression that it is for reference only, and read the following clause in Judge Forbes' will:

"Any inhabitant of the town having the right to the use of the library may request the trustees to place therein any book or work described in writing, and should the trustees decline to comply with such request, they shall state in writing the reasons therefor, which reasons shall be copied in full in the records of the library, in order that the rights of the parties, if desired, may be determined at law."

President Seelye, of Smith College, delivered a short address and was followed by Melvil Dewey, of the New York State Library. Mr. Dewey said that he had seldom visited a new library building which was so satisfactory. With the exception of two or three minor things, it is a model. The mission of a modern library, he said, is a movement of education and philanthropy. Schools and colleges give only the beginning of education. A library is the needed supplement. The laboring man can gain a home education by use of a library. There are now five distinct factors in education—libraries, museums, clubs, extension teaching, tests. There is as much need of libraries as there is of schools. He believed in having a library for recreation and entertainment, and placing in the library novels of a high grade at public expense.

Mr. C. A. Cutter, the librarian, replied to the questions that had been showered upon him during the 15 days that he had been at the library. He had while in Paris bought at moderate prices 3200 volumes of French literature, history, and art, and about 500 art books in London. He had hoped that his task of selection would be lightened by taking in the whole "A. L. A. Library," but he had found that the Clarke Library* had been so very well selected that it contained four-fifths of the A. L. A. books. He had, however, bought some 700 of them in this country and ordered 300 more from

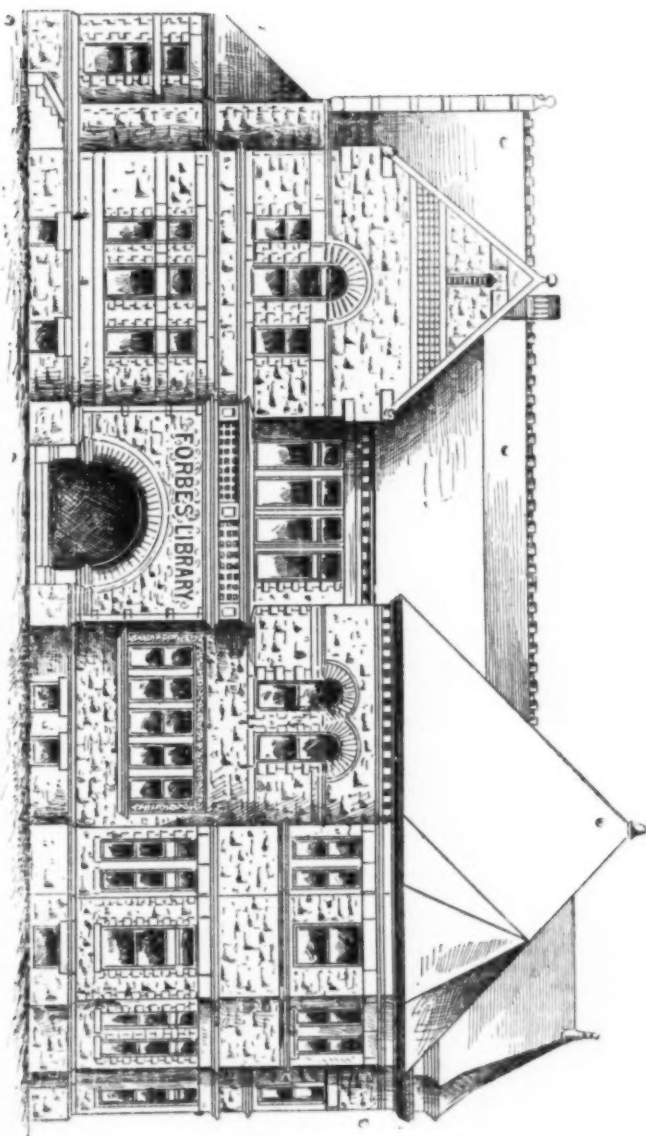
England. Some other works he had picked up, making altogether in round numbers 1800 works in 4500 volumes, costing \$7000, or \$1.55 apiece, and he had ordered \$3500 worth more. "I cannot tell," he said, "when these works will be at the disposal of the public. I should like to open to-morrow; but I do not think it would be wise for two reasons: first, we have so few books that those who came here—and a great many will come at first, out of curiosity—would be disappointed in not finding the work they want and will cease to come, a most deplorable result; we want those who come once to come again, and again, and always. Secondly, if we let the public in now, our small force will all be occupied in attending to them, and not be able to do the absolutely necessary work of preparing the volumes, as they come in, for circulation. We should really only be postponing the day of usefulness. I should like to choose for this library as watch words, liberty, simplicity, elasticity, utility. Libraries, like states, flourish best with the greatest allowable liberty, but in a library as in a state, it must be liberty under law not license without law. We wish to allow to every man all the privileges that we can up to the point where his privileges would interfere with the rights of someone else.

"Simplicity is always desirable in the management of a library, but we are driven to it; the appropriation for current expenses is so restricted that we shall not be able to buy much red tape.

"What I mean by elasticity one example will show. At first, like the Clarke Library, we shall only allow one book at a time to a borrower, but if anyone is following any special line of study he will have no difficulty whatever in getting all the books he needs, if we have them.

"All this, and all our work, is to the end that the library may be useful—useful not merely to the college, as President Seelye assures us it will be—but to every one in the town, from the gray-beard to the smallest child who can read, or indeed who can enjoy looking at pictures. If any manufacturer wants to know about some process which may enable him to manufacture more cheaply, if any farmer would learn how to get more out of his farm, if any workman is interested in the history of his art, if any member of a reading-club wants to extend his course into collateral fields, if any member of a debating club needs help in demolishing his adversary's arguments, if any newspaper writer wants to verify a date or a name in a hurry, or has by chance that boon that seldom falls to newspaper writers—time—to thoroughly investigate the subject that has been assigned him, if any scholar in the public schools wishes to look up some point connected with his studies, if any teacher in the public or private schools or in the college wishes to prepare herself properly to answer the questions of her pupils, if any mother wishes to fit herself to educate her children at home, I hope they will come here and let us try to help them, and even to those who do not want to study or to investigate, but just to while away the weary hours, I hope we can offer something

* Also a city library of Northampton, less than a quarter of a mile distant from the Forbes Library. It is not intended to duplicate its books.



THE FORBES LIBRARY, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
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which shall do no harm while it entertains, a book which shall cheer but not inebriate.

"In making the library useful, you also have your part. A well-known proverb declares that you may lead the horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. The library cannot even lead him to water. The schools are more fortunate. They can go out into the highways and byways, and compel scholars to come in, and when they are in the teachers can usually make them drink somewhat from the springs of knowledge. We cannot do that. All we can do is to hold out the sieve filled with oats; if the horse is hungry he will come and eat. I hope you all will be hungry for the oats which we are garnering here. If you will come for them you will be heartily welcome."

Judge Forbes, the founder of the library, was a native of Enfield, born in August, 1795. He removed to Northampton in 1817, and began the study of law, being admitted to the bar after one year's study. In 1825 he became county attorney, or what is now district attorney. In 1834 he went to the legislature as a representative of this city, and refused to go again, as he wished his time for study and practice. In 1847 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1848 was nominated to the Supreme bench, from which he resigned the following year. After retiring from the bench he went into partnership with Charles P. Huntington, later with Judge David Alken, of Greenfield, and again with Judge Samuel T. Spaulding. He died on February 13, 1881.

Dr. Pliny Earle, who bequeathed \$50,000 to the Forbes Library, was for 21 years superintendent of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital. He was born in Leicester, Dec. 31, 1809, and was educated in that town. His medical education was received at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1837. His specialty was insanity, and he was superintendent of various insane asylums during his professional life. He died May 17, 1892.

The building is a handsome fire-proof structure, pleasantly and conveniently located. It has wood floors to be sure, but they are laid on cement which is supported by Spanish tile arches. The side walls contain no wood, but plaster is put on fire-clay tiling, made porous to act as a non-conductor. The roof, too, is indestructible, of slate, tiling, iron, and copper. The high-vaulted ceilings show the fluted sides of the cream-colored fire-clay tile used in their support, and the white mortar with which they are pointed gives a pleasing look. The long red tiled hall, and the heavy oak casings and stairs, look solid and lasting. Milford granite with Longmeadow red sandstone trimmings, gives an excellent color. The front of the library is broken by about 30 large windows, while either side and the rear have nearly as many, or 150 in all. The accompanying views are from the *Springfield Republican* and the *New Hampshire Gazette*.

Above the large and imposing entrance is the inscription "Forbes Library." Beneath the archway are four steps leading up to the massive carved doors of quartered oak. The tiled hall is 82 feet long and 22 feet in width. On the right is the reference-room, separated from the main library by three oak railings, under three heavy arches. On the right a long counter stretches the whole length of the hall and separates it from the book department. This room is 90 x 50 feet, containing 66 bookcases, which will hold some 84,000 volumes. On the left is the general reading-room, 49 x 34 feet. A large open fireplace and a spacious bow window give the room a home-like appearance. Off the reading-room are a ladies' toilet-room and a magazine-room. Beyond is the general office, and next to it is the librarian's private office, fitted with carved oak mantels and an open grate. In the book-room is a book-elevator for the transportation of books to the different floors.

The main stairway to the second story is at the left of the main entrance, and is of carved quartered oak. Circular iron stairways in the front and rear of the library take the librarians to the second story, in which is another large book-room over the main library, and of similar dimensions. In the northeast room the trustees have an office. The large room on the northwest corner will probably be used for an art museum. The building is 107 x 137 feet and two stories high, besides the basement and roof. In the basement is a large room where books will be received and prepared for the library. This room is 48 x 24 feet. Two large boilers provide steam heat for the entire building. The rooms are well ventilated and lighted by gas and electricity.



GROUND PLAN OF FORBES LIBRARY.

THE NEW LIBRARY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE plans for the new library building of Columbia College, to be erected on the college's new site on Riverside Heights, have recently been made public. Ever since the removal of the college was decided upon, the trustees, and the committee on buildings and grounds in particular, have been considering the location and character of the buildings to be erected. After the requirements and preferences of the various schools, faculties, and departments had been ascertained and digested, they were turned over to a commission of eminent architects, assisted by engineers and landscape gardeners, which recommended a certain line of treatment for the property. The ground plan and general arrangement commended themselves to the trustees, who accepted them, and contracted with McKim, Mead & White, the architects, to design the library, or central building of the group that Columbia hopes eventually to rear. The library was designed by Charles F. McKim, and the completed plans were recently placed on exhibition at the college, with a plaster model of the proposed library, and with plans, elevations, and topographical maps showing the plans of several of the other buildings, and the contemplated arrangement of the grounds.

The new college site extends from 116th street, north to 120th street, and from Amsterdam avenue to the Boulevard, 1000 feet north and south by 800 feet east and west. The library is to crown this site, and to be the centre of what the college authorities expect to be the finest group of buildings possessed by any educational institution in America.

It is to occupy the crest of the hill, where stands the old Bloomingdale Asylum, and is to have what few of the fine buildings of New York possess, a spaciousness of approach on all sides which will enable its beauty to be appreciated. No building or portion of a building will be nearer than 60 feet, and there will be a clear approach on every side. The library will be flanked on the east by the chapel, and on the west by the assembly-hall. It is the leading feature of the site, and gives the keynote to the architecture of the other buildings. In style it is purely classic, with a line of columns across the front, and a low dome somewhat similar to that of the Pantheon, and reminiscent of the administration building of the Columbian Exposition. The building will be perfectly symmetrical, a square in form, with retreating corners, and no rear or side entrances will mar its impressiveness. It is planned to be 200 feet square, and will consist of three stories and a dome, the summit of the latter being 130 feet from the ground.

Entering from 116th street, one will ascend by a great flight of steps 330 feet broad, to the first terrace, paved with stone, and then by successive flights to the portico of the library, at a distance of 205 feet from the street, the plan of this grand entrance being somewhat similar to that of the capitol at Washington. The front of the building will consist of a portico with 10

Ionic columns, reached by a flight of steps. In front of the portico will be a statue of Columbia, and above the mouldings will appear an inscription and the donor's name—for it is hoped that the building may be a gift to the university. On the way up, steps will lead to the south quadrangles on the right and left, while open spaces will surround the library and give access to the buildings beyond and at the sides. Directly above the third, or highest floor, will run a series of horizontal mouldings, and a frieze on which will be inscribed the world's famous poets, authors, philosophers, scientists, musicians, and artists. The stories will each be 15 feet high in the clear, and this idea has been followed in all the plans exhibited, namely, of allowing seven and a half feet as the standard of a man's height with ample clearance space, so that by making a room 15 feet high, two sets of bookcases—the upper reached by a small gallery—are made available. For a book-stack, seven and a half feet, thus giving easy access to the top shelves, has been taken as a standard; for studies, stack-rooms, and small lecture-rooms, 15 feet will be the height, while the ceilings of the large lecture-rooms will be 30 feet from the floor. The building has been arranged to provide not only a place for books and readers, but to give accommodations for the executive and administrative offices of the university, lecture-rooms, seminarium-rooms, studies, and offices for three of the university faculty. As new buildings are erected, and as the library expands, these offices and lecture-rooms will be moved to other halls, and stacks for books placed in their stead. This is the ultimate object, and of course will not be necessary for many years. When it is necessary, however, the library will be ready to contain about 1,500,000 volumes, or more than twice the capacity of the Bodleian Library.

On either side of the grand entrance are the president's office, the business offices, and the university post-office. Through a columned doorway one enters the general reading-room, 75 feet square, and lighted by immense windows, 50 x 25, in the drum of the dome. It will accommodate about 225 persons, and is surrounded by a corridor, from which opens on the left the rooms of the librarian and his staff, and at the northern end the law library, accommodating 125 students. Opening from one end of this room will be the study and office of the dean of the law school, and at the other end the study of other professors of the same faculty. The eastern portico of the first floor will be occupied by the Avery architectural library, and will be fitted up so as properly to house this magnificent collection. The Greek and Latin seminarium-rooms near their respective collections will complete the arrangement of this floor.

Stairways at each of the four corners will lead to the second floor, where will be found in front the president's private office and trustees' room. From the gallery, which looks down on the reading-room from a height of 30 feet, will open the stack-rooms containing the departmental libraries. In these stack-rooms the

shelves will not extend to the outer walls, but between the shelves and the walls a new feature in college library building is to be introduced in the construction of seminariums, small rooms on the mezzanine floors, which will receive natural light. These will be separated one from another, by sliding doors, and the whole number on one side of the building may thus be thrown into one long hall or into halls of different sizes. These seminariums are for the use of advanced or special students and the professors—readers who will have free access to the book-shelves—and they may be used either as individual studies or as class or lecture-rooms.

The third floor will contain the dean's and secretary's offices, the faculty rooms of the university faculties of political science and philosophy, and a number of lecture-rooms and studies. In the basement will be the supply and repair-rooms for the library, bath, and toilet-rooms, and large storage rooms. The main point involved in the planning of the library has been to secure a building adequately suited for the purpose, and the treatment has been the arrangement of the books in a circle of which the reader is the centre.

President Low, in a report on the subject, outlines the general wishes of the college authorities in regard to the new university buildings, expresses the hope that the buildings to be erected will come to the college, without exception, by gift, and gives a list of the structures needed. He estimates the cost of the library building as \$750,000; that of the other buildings as from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF ZWITTAU, AUSTRIA.

THE extraordinary progress made by the free public libraries of the United States during the past decade, and the wide-spreading influence for good they have obtained among people of all classes, have induced Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, to confer upon his native town of Zwickau the lasting benefit of so desirable and useful an institution.

In October, 1890, Mr. Ottendorfer wrote to the burgermaster, Mr. F. Sander, as follows: "In my opinion, and in accordance with the discoveries and observations I have made, a free public library for the promotion of education among the masses, and for enhancing the welfare of the inhabitants of your town, would be most welcome." At the same time he commissioned the city officials to select a site and prepare plans for the proposed library. The site selected was the birthplace of the generous founder.

The building was begun on July 2, 1891, and completed in August, 1892. Its cost is estimated as:

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Building, including lot..... | 167,822 fl. 05 kr. |
| Books and binding..... | 13,587 fl. 11 kr. |
| Furnishings..... | 8,709 fl. 33 kr. |

Total.....190,118 fl. 49 kr.,
or about \$95,000.

Everything about the building is perfect in finish, of substantial elegance, yet very cosy and homelike, and giving evidence of the munificence and artistic taste of the founder. The arrangement of the different rooms is thoroughly practical, and was designed by Mr. Ottendorfer himself.

The selection and purchase of books was entrusted to the hands of a committee of three, and by August, 1892, over 6000 volumes had been bought, cataloged, and prepared for circulation.

In selecting the books, the wants and preferences of all classes of readers were consulted in order to make the library a really popular one, so that, although purely scientific works were not altogether excluded, the chief aim of the committee was to meet the desires of the people, and supply popular, well-written books which should tend to elevate and interest the average reader.

Much time and thought were also given to the selection of belles-lettres and juvenile books, for which there is the greatest possible demand.

The library contained in December, 1893, 7300 volumes, of which 2614 are fiction, 1509 poetry and drama, 791 juvenile books, 841 useful and fine arts, 320 science, 310 geography and travels, 483 biography and history, 43 philology, 262 sociological and educational works, 80 philosophy and religion, and 47 encyclopædias.

The library was organized on the approved plan of the New York Free Circulating Library. For this purpose the thoughtful founder sent the present librarian, Miss Marie Klar, to the Ottendorfer branch of the N. Y. F. C. Library that she might perfect herself in their system of library work under the supervision of Miss E. M. Coe. She likewise studied cataloging under the direction of Miss Hitchler, who translated for her a copy of the Dewey Decimal Classification by writing the German equivalents in it over the English headings.

The registration-book, statistics-record, accession-book, and shelf-lists were made with printed German headings, by the stationer of the *Staats-Zeitung*.

On her return to Zwickau after six months, Miss Klar was able to be of the greatest assistance in arranging and cataloging the books. A card catalog has been placed in the reading-room for the benefit and convenience of the public. There is also a printed author catalog, which contains, however, only entries of juvenile books and belles-lettres. A dictionary catalog on the American plan, which will contain entries of all the works in the library, is in preparation and will be printed when completed.

The number of books circulated during the first year was 55,537 to a population of but 8000. The expenses for the first year were 6,320 fl. 17 kr. (about \$3160), which was entirely borne by Mr. Ottendorfer.

The books are classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification, which enables the librarian and her assistant to give out 100 books in an hour quite easily. The book-rest, after the pattern of the Library Bureau book-rest, is found very practicable, and prevents the

books on the shelves from falling over. The shelving is also built after a plan devised by the Library Bureau, from a sample stack built in New York and shipped to Austria for this purpose.

The checking and charging system of the library is an exact reproduction of that in use in the six different branches of the New York Free Circulating Library.

Accompanying the report of the first year's work, from which this information is obtained, is a picture of the institute. The ground floor is devoted entirely to the library, and contains reading-room, delivery-room, stack-room, and bindery. The floor above, to which there is a separate entrance on the north side, is a large and beautiful lecture-hall, well fitted, with smaller rooms on one side for scientific lectures and laboratory practice. At one end of the large hall is a small room which can be separated from the rest by sliding partitions, and used as a platform or stage for concerts or theatrical performances. The lectures usually take place on Sunday afternoons during the winter months, lecturers coming all the way from Vienna and Brinn in all sorts of weather without further payment than their travelling expenses, most of them very often foregoing even these. Sixteen entertainments were given the first season, all of which were free to the public.

T. HITCHLER, *New York F. C. L.*

A LIST OF BOOKS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLUBS.

MISS ELLEN M. COE, librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, has for some time been engaged in compiling and editing a list of books for women's and girls' clubs, to be published early in 1895 by the American Library Association. Miss Coe has enlisted in her aid a corps of teachers and workers of mark, each of whom has selected titles in the special field of her active work. The titles, about 1000 in number, will each be followed by a helpful note of description and appraisal. The departments of the list, with their sub-editors, are:

General works, encyclopedias, etc. — Mrs. Helen

Kendrick Johnson, editor *Woman's Journal*.
Philosophy and religion. — Miss Emma Craigie, Bruce Library.

Social and political science. — Dr. Mary B. Damon, Smith College.

Ethics and etiquette. — Mrs. Helen D. Backus.

Kindergarten. — Miss Angeline Brooks.

Kitchengarden. — Miss Emily Huntington, New York City.

Useful arts. — Not stated.

Medicine and physical culture. — Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, New York.

Domestic economy. — Mrs. Helen D. Backus.

Foods. — Mrs. R. H. Richards.

Fine arts, history, and study. — Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield.

Music. — Miss C. T. Bowker.

Drawing, painting, engraving, etc. — Mrs. Susan Carter, Director, Cooper Union Art School.

Decorative art. — Not stated.

Travel. — Miss Adelaide Hasse, Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

Biography. — Librarians of New York Free Circulating Library.

History. — Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Amusements and sports. — Miss Alice B. Kroeger, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

Belles lettres. — Miss Helen Dawes Brown.

Natural sciences. — Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller.

Education and self-culture. — Teachers' College, New York.

Drawing on her own wide reading and experience as a librarian, Miss Coe has chosen the titles in the department of Fiction. All the titles in the lists will be numbered on the Cutter and Dewey systems of classification. Each title will be accompanied by bibliographical details and price, and information will be proffered as to the economical purchase of books in quantities. Furthermore, a list will be given of periodicals suitable for women's and girls' clubs, with clubbing terms. With a view to advancing all judicious movements for the aid and comfort of girls and women, Miss Coe intends also to include a list of typical societies for their education, their defence against fraudulent and cruel employers, and the like. Brief and simple directions for establishing a women's or girls' club will be appended, with an outline of constitution and by-laws tested by experience.

LIBRARY DAY.

FRIDAY, October 19, was Library Day in Nebraska, and was generally observed as an unofficial holiday in the schools of the state. It was established in August, 1892, when the school authorities designated October 21 as a day on which teachers should endeavor, by special exercises or other methods, to create an interest in books, and to establish or add to a library in every school house, from funds raised by subscription, donation, or entertainment. It is especially intended to impress upon the pupils a knowledge of the benefits to be derived from the companionship of good books, and to emphasize the intimate relations that exist or should exist between the work of the public schools and the library, leading the children to supplement and extend their school studies by helpful reading. As October 21 fell upon Sunday this year, Library Day was observed on the 19th. In many schools entertainments were given, consisting of various "drills," music, recitations, essays by the pupils, and addresses on books and library topics by teachers or principals. In most cases a considerable fund was secured for the school library. The day was little observed in Omaha, where the public library makes special school libraries unnecessary; but its establishment has proved most useful in awakening a library sentiment in the smaller cities and towns. Friday, November 30, will be Library Day in Missouri, and the State superintendent of education, L. E. Wolfe, has issued an appeal for its general observance.

New York State Library School.

HALLOWE'EN FESTIVITIES.

A DELIGHTFUL party assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey on Hallowe'en, to initiate the Juniors of the Library School "into the rites, symbols, and mysteries of the powers of darkness." A number of the seniors appeared in costume, representing the three fates, who spun and cut off the fate of each one present; a gypsy palmist; fortune teller with cards and tea-grounds; the Cumean sybil, who scattered leaves about the floor, each one with a sentiment written upon it; Mephistopheles, who raised the "old Ned," appearing in the most unexpected places at the most unexpected moments; a Mohammedan prophetic; and "the old woman who swept the cobwebs from the sky." The entertainment was followed by refreshments and dancing. The cards of invitation and announcement were decidedly unique, each bearing a witch's broom, bound in yellow and tied with royal purple—the Library School colors—and inscribed with an appropriate distich.

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on Wednesday, October 3, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, and was called to order, by President Jones, at 2:05 p.m. The secretary reported that a handbook containing the constitution and list of members, etc., had been printed and distributed to members in the spring, while in the summer copies had been sent, with a circular calling attention to the object and character of the club, to nearly 500 libraries in the state which were not represented on the roll of members. The number of members was about 215. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$229.51. The reports were accepted, and the subject for the day—reference work—was then taken up.

Mr. Foster, of Providence, spoke upon the work of the information desk, as developed in the public library of that city, and outlined the general principles to be followed in carrying on work of that character.*

Mr. Green, of Worcester, said that the ideal aim in reference work is to invite everyone who has a question to ask that books can answer, to come to the library for help. Receive him sympathetically, give the time to find out what he wants, then use every means to procure the information for him. There should be a competent head for this work, and trained assistants of different grades. It is a fundamental rule that no one should attempt to give information which he has not ability to give, but should refer the inquirer to the right person to answer that inquiry. At Worcester 70,000 volumes a year are given out to be used in the building in investigation.

* Mr. Foster's paper will be found in full on p. 368-370.

This does not include stories, but books placed in readers' hands to answer legitimate inquiries. Mr. Green then gave a number of examples illustrating the kind of questions asked, and the manner in which information was often got from outside by borrowing books, by personal letters to specialists, etc. He was constantly borrowing for this purpose from Yale, Columbia, and especially from Harvard College, where Mr. Winsor continues the generosity he practised at the Boston Public Library. He thought that Harvard College was doing in its library one of the finest pieces of work done in the university, and that it ought and must redound to the advantage of the university. He borrowed largely, too, from the Surgeon General's Library at Washington, which he believed to be the only library where the borrower entered into a formal agreement to pay losses and transport.

"There is no place so large, and none so small, but what reference work can be done. Do people want it done? Do you want to do it? If so, invite all persons who have questions to ask that books can answer to come to you for information; reiterate and make your purpose understood. When questions come exhaust your own resources, apply for help to some central library, or think whom you can address that is likely to have the information and ask him.

"A word as to the position of the Library Commission in this respect. When we began work 103 towns out of 352 had no free public library; now but 30 or 40 are without one. When there is not a town unprovided are we to lie upon our oars? Not at all. The law provides that the commissioners shall give advice and aid in all library affairs. Why do you not ask questions? We are not only willing but eager to answer inquiries. I do not doubt that Massachusetts will appropriate a small sum to buy the best books needed in answering the questions sent to the chairman of the commission, until a good reference library shall be collected at Boston, which would be another resource and tool in reference work for every library in the state.

"The people to-day are breaking away from the leaders of thought; large bodies of men are doing their own thinking. Now, I verily believe that among the not least powerful means of helping people to form correct opinions, is the public library, if conducted as I have indicated. People are honest-minded, even if immature; they ought to find in the public library the best books on all sides of all controverted points; they ought to find there, too, a friend ready to help them to the best thought."

Miss Medlicott then read a paper upon "University extension work in the Springfield Public Library." "Our state, foremost in libraries, well to the fore in schools and colleges, is yet behind in the matter of university extension. Some of us heard Mr. Montgomery's address at the recent A. L. A. conference, and I think all agreed with him that the librarian should not be called upon to take the initiative in this work, though he may aid in it as in the work of schools. The Springfield library has made a beginning in this direction, though under some disadvantages, on

account of our limited room. In the spring of 1893 a society was formed and a local council appointed. One course of six lectures was given that year: "English history in the light of Shakespeare's chronicle play," by Rev. Beverly E. Warner, now of New Orleans. The course cost \$1.50, and enough tickets were sold to give an extra lecture. Last year courses were given on United States history, on "The problem of money," and on biology. For each course we collected on a table in one of the alcoves all the books given by the lecturers as text-books or reference-books, buying them for the purpose, if necessary. Also, we selected a number of the best books bearing upon the subject, and made them, too, reference-books for the time being, for the use of the class. In the last course we obtained beforehand from the lecturer his syllabus, with books for reference and collateral reading, and made up a supplementary list, both of books and magazine articles, printing all in our monthly bulletin. The newspapers aided by printing our lists, in every case giving notice of the lectures.

"Of course, here came in the question whether to consider the books as reference-books, or allow them to be taken home. We decided that where we had only one copy it would be of more use by keeping it in the library, and letting all the students have access to it, but in many cases we were able to furnish either a second copy, or another book bearing upon the subject desired.

"One of the questions asked in the list of questions sent out in preparation for the paper before spoken of was as to the effect this study had upon our readers, whether the interest was kept up after the course of lectures was over. I cannot say that this was the case to any considerable extent. At the same time all such work must be gradual, and study, even for a short time, encourages the habit of study. I think this is one of the ways in which we can train readers to more careful habits of reading, to the fuller use of books.

"I wish to call your attention, if it has not been already so called, to some of the publications issued by the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, under their department of university extensions. They can be had, at cost, by application to Mr. Dewey, or the department by which they are published. One of the series is the admirable paper by Miss Katharine Sharpe, of Armour Institute. They are well worth the small price, in keeping one in touch with the work done."

Concerning "Reference work for school children," Miss A. L. Sargent, of Lowell, read an interesting paper, giving hints as to desirable books and useful methods of work, especially in the way of preparing indexes to standard juvenile books by which many questions could be easily answered.

Miss Thurston, of Newton, spoke on "Literary clubs," showing how, in that city of clubs, the public library has taken hold of that work, and gives efficient aid. "It is necessary to learn the winter's courses as early as possible, and to make every effort to fill the gaps in the library's collection, and be prepared for them.

We urge people to write to us about the courses, and ask directors of the reading to examine our books; we let them go to the shelves, or bring the books to them, as may be preferred. Members of the clubs are encouraged to seek out the resources of the library on the subjects in hand, or to bring special questions — though these are sometimes blind enough, as when one reader, having forgotten author and title and subject, remembered only that it was "paragraph three on page 79" that was sought — and the reference was found! A suggestion has been recently made that clubs apply for teachers' privileges. There seems to be no good reason why such a request should not be granted."

Miss Hayward, of Cambridge, said that she regarded reference work as even more important than the work of the circulating department. A librarian who does not thoroughly know her reference books is neglecting her duty.

Mr. Lane suggested that such special lists as that prepared by Miss Medlicott, ought to be distributed widely to other libraries, where they will be most useful, especially if separately preserved. If left in the bulletin they soon fall out of sight, since the bulletin itself is of almost no use except in the library that issues it. At the Boston Athenæum such lists are now cut out of the bulletin and mounted on stiff manilla cards, 6x9 inches. The subject of the list is written at the top in blue pencil, and they are kept in a box on a table in the reading-room. This pamphlet may be stitched into a folded sheet of the same size.

Mr. Whitney, of the Boston Public Library, said that they were now at work selecting books for the reference library of 30,000 volumes, which would be placed in the new Bates Hall. Not only dictionaries, etc., will be included, but also a good selection of standard authors. The A. L. A. catalog had been consulted in making the selection, with much advantage.

Professor Hosmer, of Minneapolis, spoke of the deep interest that he felt in reference work. That department, at his library, is placed under the charge of an excellent head, and is administered along the lines already described.

Some conversation ensued on the means of getting study clubs to make their wants known at the library before the courses began, and it appeared that while some clubs in Newton, Brookline, etc., and notably the Woman's Club at Pawtucket, were careful to do this work systematically, it was too often left to chance or to the proffered services of the librarian. Mr. Hedge, of Lawrence, had found it a good plan to suggest subjects in which his library was strong, or would gladly make itself so. By this means a very popular course by Mr. Fiske on American history had been added to the White Fund course, and tickets were given to the librarian for distribution.

Mr. Foster wished to emphasize the importance of the suggestion made by Mr. Green. It was a decided step gained to have the co-ordination of existing resources brought clearly before us, especially in connection with the work of the Library Commission, as planned,

Miss Garland, of Dover, N. H., at the request of the president, gave a brief but most interesting account of the work which she had done for the boys who were unable to leave the city during the summer. At her suggestion the "Sharpeyes club" was established, with the object of learning to see, and to see correctly. Birds were at first studied, but the interest of the boys turning strongly to caterpillars, large numbers of these were collected, and kept in boxes covered with glass, in the trustees' room, each boy becoming responsible for the proper feeding of his own finds. The needful books were provided here, and the club worked out the names and histories of the various species, while their habits and transformations proved of absorbing interest, not only to the boys, but to many older visitors, the trustees, we hope, among them.

On motion of Mr. Green, it was voted that the committee that had formerly reported upon the preparation of lists of books to help libraries in making selections, be asked to continue their consideration of the subject, and that they have power to choose another member in place of Mr. Green, who was unable to serve again.

The following officers were elected for 1894-5: President, W. E. Foster, librarian of the Public Library, Providence, R. I.; vice-presidents, C. K. Bolton, librarian of the Brookline Public Library, Miss M. A. Jenkins, of the Boston Public Library; secretary, W. H. Tillinghast, assistant librarian Harvard College; treasurer, Miss A. L. Sargent, librarian of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, Lowell.

The meeting adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

W. H. TILLINGHAST, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE New York State Library Association has just issued a handbook, similar in style to the A. L. A. handbook, giving detailed information as to the purpose and scope of the association, its origin, constitution and needs. It is interesting evidence of the good work done by the association and of the broad and useful lines it has mapped out for the future.

At the meeting of the association, held during the A. L. A. Conference, the following officers were elected for 1894-95: President, R. B. Poole, Y. M. C. A. Library, New York City; vice-presidents, Louisa S. Cutler, Utica Public Library; S. H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, Brooklyn; secretary, W. R. Eastman, New York State Library; treasurer, J. N. Wing, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held at the Newark Free Public Library, Wednesday, October 31, 1894.

The following were elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year: President, G. Watson Cole; vice-presidents, Miss Martha F. Nelson, Miss Grace H. See, Alfred C. Herzog; secretary, Miss Beatrice Winsor; treasurer, Miss Emma L. Adams.

Subjects for discussion were: Library legislation, and State library commission.

Miss Nelson's able paper on "Library legislation," a résumé of the laws of New Jersey relating to free public libraries, was discussed and ordered filed.

The subject of a state Library commission for New Jersey aroused great interest, and it was moved that it be the desire of the meeting to establish a commission in the state. The case of Massachusetts was cited as an instance of the salutary effect of such a commission, and the Association appointed the president, Mr. W. R. Weeks, and Mr. Frank P. Hill, a committee to consult with the leading librarians of the state, as to the advisability of asking for the passage of a law creating such a commission.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on call of the president, early in January.

BEATRICE WINSER, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON CITY now has a Library Association. In answer to a call issued by 12 librarians for a meeting on June 6, 23 persons responded and resolved to organize an association in the interests of Washington libraries. On June 15, as already noted in the JOURNAL (19:236) a constitution was adopted, officers were elected for the present year, and then the association adjourned for the summer months.

On October 24 the first regular meeting was held in one of the rooms of the Columbian University, kindly placed at the disposal of the association for its meetings.

In a brief introductory address as first president, Mr. Spofford called attention to some of the popular fallacies concerning the duties and the wisdom of librarians, what they really are with their daily round of multifarious and exacting duties, and what they might be if they were allowed to realize their ideals.

The association has organized for immediate practical work. The executive committee at this first meeting submitted a plan of work from which much practical benefit is expected before the close of the year. Committees have been appointed: (1) For the preparation of a union list of all periodicals in Washington libraries. (2) For devising some system of mutual exchange of duplicates and other books. Many thousands of valuable books have drifted into our special departmental and bureau libraries which do not bear upon the special subjects which are being purposely collected together in these libraries; these books, while they are regarded as so much lumber in one library, may be a valuable acquisition to another. (3) For the consideration of methods of cataloging and caring for maps. (4) For the consideration of that most distressing of all topics—the arrangement, indexing, and proper lettering of public documents. (5) To aid the present movement for the establishment of a free public library in Washington. A strong committee has been assigned to this most important work. General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army,

is chairman. Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and Mr. A. H. Allen, Librarian of the State Department, are his associates. All of these gentlemen are earnest advocates of the cause. A vigorous campaign will doubtless be waged this winter, and Washington will not long continue to occupy the unique but unenviable position of an American city with a quarter of a million inhabitants and 50 libraries, but not one for the use of the general public.

An interesting feature of the evening's program consisted of brief verbal sketches, giving the chief characteristics of the various libraries represented at the meeting. These included the libraries of the State Department, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Interior Department, the Agricultural Department, the Bureau of Labor, the Smithsonian Institution, the Patent Office, the Bureau of Education, the Weather Bureau, and Georgetown College library. No reports were heard from the following libraries, though all of them are represented in the membership of the association: The libraries of the Navy Department, the Post-Office, the Department of Justice, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Fish Commission, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Columbian University, the Catholic University, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Masonic library, the Odd Fellows' library, Carroll Institute, and the Peabody library.

The association begins its career with an active membership of 43 members, who are animated with an earnest desire to improve the value and usefulness of Washington libraries. Thirty out of the 50 libraries of over 1000 volumes in the District have representatives in the association; the aggregate of books in these 30 libraries is nearly a million and a half volumes. The constitution is of the simplest form; the dues are nominal; meetings are held monthly. The members are alive to their opportunities, and much good work will doubtless be done during the coming winter.

OLIVER L. FASSIG, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Ann Arbor, Oct. 23-24. There were present the regents of the university, who had deferred their regular meeting for one week in order to attend, a number of librarians and several members of library committees and school boards.

The first session was held Tuesday afternoon in the Faculty Room, University Hall. Mr. Utley, president of the association, introduced Dr. Angell, who welcomed the association, and spoke of the importance of the work of libraries, and the change in the attitude of a librarian toward the public that has come about during recent years, and has extended the usefulness of libraries. The growing tendency to allow the people to have direct access to the books was warmly commended. In speaking of the work that an earnest librarian can accomplish he said that teachers can reach only a small

class of people, that clergymen influence many, but are necessarily limited by the differences of creed, and sect. The librarian can reach the whole community, without restrictions of age or creed, and can make the library which he represents, no matter how small it may be, in a great degree the university of the people.

Mr. Utley spoke of the good accomplished by the American Library Association, and of the state associations, that are doing much to supplement the work of the national association. He then read an address on "The librarian and his opportunities." He spoke of the extremes of taste and character in different members of the library profession. One man, a scholar, giving his time and attention to the pursuits and aims of the profound student, another a severely practical man devoting himself to labor-saving devices and methods of economizing time. The really good librarian should have some of the characteristics of both, and avoid the extremes of either. A fondness for books has been thought by many, particularly applicants for positions in libraries, to be an especial recommendation of fitness for the work. Too often this means that the applicant had rather spend time over a novel than be engaged in some more useful employment. Ability to use books, to know what is contained in them, and to be able to refer people to the place where desired information may be found is more useful. But this is not the most important phase of librarianship. The most important is that the librarian should make the influence which it is possible for a library to radiate through the whole community, tell in the direction of a broader enlightenment of the people and a higher citizenship.

The secretary's report gave some statistics in regard to the libraries of the state, and a brief account of the libraries founded by gift or bequest. The gifts received and new buildings occupied during the year were enumerated.

Rev. H. P. Collin, of Coldwater, read a paper on "Recent efforts to make the free public library useful to the community." Mr. Collin said that in reply to the letters of inquiry that he had sent to several libraries in the state, asking what special efforts had been made within the year, he learned that most attention had been given to the reading of the children. At Grand Rapids a small library has been put into each school, under the charge of the principal. About 3500 volumes have been provided for the use of schools, and in the four months during which the books have been in use, the circulation has averaged 1022 a week. The plan of having a reading-room for children at the library, as some libraries have done, with a special attendant, was warmly praised. The stimulating effect of a new building was spoken of as extending the usefulness of a library. It was stated that the circulation of the library at Jackson has increased 1000 books a month since the removal to new rooms in May.

Hon. L. L. Barbour, of Detroit, regent of the university, spoke on "Public libraries and sociological study." He said that one of the

most prominent and laudable tendencies of the times is the interest of the public in social science, and that libraries should make special efforts to have the fullest collections of books bearing directly or indirectly upon this subject that it is possible for them to obtain.

The session closed with an informal address on "The state library in its relation to the people of the state," by Mrs. Spencer, State Librarian. She read and explained a bill which it is proposed to present for action at the next session of the legislature. She asked the members to criticise it, and if it commended itself to their judgment, to indorse it. The bill provides for a better distribution of state publications; for making the other libraries in the state associate libraries with the state library, to enable them to send to Lansing for any books needed for a limited time, and also to make the state library a kind of intelligence bureau to which librarians could apply for information in regard to buying, cataloging and management. After some discussion it was decided to refer the matter to a committee of which the president should be chairman, and should appoint two members to act with him.

The evening was spent in the university library and the art gallery.

At the morning session Mr. Hopkins, assistant librarian of the university library, read an interesting paper on bookbinding. A large table was covered with a very complete exhibit of materials for binding, and books to show different methods of stitching and covering. This practical illustration of each point touched upon in the paper made it, and the discussion and questions with which it was followed, were especially valuable and enjoyable.

Miss Walton, librarian of the State Normal School, read a paper on "The library and the primary teacher." It was a thoughtful and earnest plea for aid for primary teachers; for having in every library such books as are needed by them, to fit them to accomplish the greatest good in their work. To accompany the paper, Miss Walton had prepared and printed a list of the books that in her experience have proved most useful. Copies of the list were distributed to those present, and it was heartily endorsed by all. Any one wishing to obtain a copy can do so by addressing Miss Walton at Ypsilanti.

General questions for discussion being next in order, it was asked, What is it best to do with books too worn for use? Mr. Hopkins said that he has a little corner where he keeps them as curiosities. Some one suggested that if he were in a circulating library he would need more than a little corner for them. Mrs. Finney, librarian of the Tappen Association, Ann Arbor, said that in an industrial school in which she is interested, worn-out books are torn apart and the pictures given to the children to take home. Mrs. Parsons said that in Bay City it had been the custom to give such books to the county jail, but that she has found it advisable to save all of which there are duplicates in the library in order to replace leaves that will occasionally be lost from a good copy. In order to obviate the difficulty that sometimes arose, of having

such books bought and returned to the library by people who thought them still library property, she has each one stamped plainly, *Worn out*. Mr. Utley said that to overcome this same difficulty he had sometimes had books stamped, *Sold*.

Officers for the year were then elected, and it was decided by vote to hold the next meeting at Kalamazoo, at a time to be decided upon by the executive committee.

At one o'clock the members were entertained at lunch by President and Mrs. Angell in their beautiful home. At three o'clock those whose time allowed had the pleasure of hearing Professor Davis lecture to his class on the revival of learning from the standpoint of books.

The officers elected were: President, H. M. Utley; vice-presidents, Miss Walton and Mrs. Spencer; secretary, Mrs. Parsons; treasurer, Miss Ball. ANNIE F. PARSONS, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

In response to a special invitation from the Bryson Library, the November meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, on Thursday, November 8, and in spite of the inclemency of the weather it was well attended, about 60 being present, and proved to be an exceedingly pleasant and profitable gathering. Mr. Nelson opened the meeting by thanking the club for his appointment as president and alluding to the fact that the 10th anniversary of the club occurred this year. He then introduced Mr. Walter Hervey, president of the Teachers' College, who, after a brief speech of welcome, introduced Miss Grace Dodge, of the board of trustees, who spoke pleasantly of the need of books in school work. She said, "When our college first started, I went through the building with a young man and asked for books for a library. 'Why do you want books?' he asked. 'We want brains first.' But books and libraries have been our keynote from the first, and after a time Mrs. Bryson met the need and founded the Bryson Library. We could not have been such an institution as we are without it. Teachers must co-operate with librarians and librarians with teachers. If I were a teacher I should get hold of books and teach the child to read them; but teachers seem to know nothing about books, nor how to bring them to the child. I read of great gifts of art-books for libraries where many children go, and think how much better it would have been to expend the money for books the children could use and thus be led up to the art-books. But I can only speak of the need from the teachers' side, and we want the librarians to teach us what books to use."

At the close of Miss Dodge's speech, the regular subject for discussion, "How teachers should co-operate with librarians," was introduced by Mr. Cole in an admirable paper. After the reading of the paper, Mr. Nelson gave the following references to former meetings of the

club on the same subject: Jan. meeting, 1887—L. J. 12:74; L. J. 11:147 (May 1886), rpts. from several pub. libs. bearing on the subject. The 7th meeting of the club (L. J. 12:164) was an open evening meeting devoted to the discussion of the question, "The relation of the libraries of N. Y. City to the public schools." Miss Merington read an essay on the subject (L. J. 12:156). "Privileges extended to teachers and scholars" was one of the topics of the 8th meeting (L. J. 12:196).

Mr. Poole then continued the discussion, telling how the Y. M. C. A. has helped the boys. A reception was given to them not long ago in which he was asked to bring out a number of books and leave them on the table for the boys to examine. He not only did this, but came himself to talk about them. They were much interested, and it is by just such beginnings that they can be led to further research.

Mr. Baker thought that the great difficulty in the way of such work in this city was lack of books. There is almost no place east of the Mississippi where so few books are accessible to the people, and it is a truly lamentable condition. It is our work to create libraries in nearly every assembly district, and until we get them we cannot co-operate much with teachers.

Miss Nelson said we ought to impress on the minds of the teachers the necessity of consulting with librarians. Teachers are always welcome to come, and to bring scholars to the libraries.

Miss Merington suggested that the teachers do not know how ready librarians are to help them, and they should be taught. The result of the deliberations of librarians should be brought before them.

Dr. Riegler found in Philadelphia that teachers read less than any other people. There seems to be a great lack of knowledge among them of how to deal with books. This knowledge is confined to librarians and specialists, and should be transferred by them to teachers also. Many of them think that all that is necessary is to get the children to read, while the child should be taught to read only the best. He emphasized Miss Dodge's statement about the Bryson Library. So many lines of work here would have been impossible without that library. One of the most important phases of the work here is to help teachers to utilize libraries in connection with schools. He then asked how many find that teachers know how to select books for children, and if they are not so informed, how they go to work to inform them.

Mr. Cole replied that one of his trustees is principal of a school and often selects lists of books for the children, while the interest of the other teachers takes the form of sending the scholars. They themselves seldom come.

Miss Rathbone reported that at the Pratt Institute teachers can draw six books, and they usually send for six books on a given subject and expect the librarian to make the selection.

Mr. Baker said that intelligent people who come into the library are often very ignorant of good books they should know and of guides to help them, and the same thing is the case with teachers. They should go to the library with a

specific question and learn how to go to work to find the answer. In that way they can get acquainted with reference-books, and 10 minutes of such practical work is better than 18 hours of lectures. There are already a good many guides more or less excellent, such as Foster's Handbook of the Boston Public Library, but what people need more than these is practical work in the library.

Miss Merington thought the idea should be popularized by sending circulars to teachers, with, perhaps, some helps for the use of libraries at the end. Librarians must take the initiative and carry the work among the teachers themselves.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Baker moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the officers and teachers of the Teachers' College for their courtesy in receiving and entertaining us. Several new members were voted in, and the club then adjourned to the library, where a very pleasant hour was spent over the social cup of tea which had been so kindly provided.

HARRIET B. PRESCOTT, *Secretary*.

THE New York Library Club has issued an attractive little "Manual," giving the record of the club from the beginning. It includes a list of the officers and executive committee for 1894-95; the officers from the organization of the club, arranged by year of service; the members of the executive committee from the organization of the club; a brief account of its organization in June, 1885; a list of the registers and other publications of the club; an index to the reports of proceedings; a list of libraries represented in membership, the constitution, and a full list of members. The manual is a 16-page pamphlet (S.), neatly printed and tastefully gotten up, with appropriate head and tail pieces.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

THE October meeting of the Chicago Library Club, being the first meeting of 1894-95, was held at the Chicago Public Library, Thursday evening, October 11.

In the absence of the president the meeting was called to order by Miss Edith E. Clarke at 7.45, about 40 members being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Miss Mary Poole, Miss B. Monrad, Miss Mary B. Lindsey and Miss L. Marion Beard were, on recommendation of the executive committee, elected members of the club. A letter was read by the secretary from Mrs. W. F. Poole, thanking the club for its expression of sympathy in the great bereavement of herself and her family. The special subject for the evening was the reports on the recent A. L. A. meeting at Lake Placid. Miss Sharp took up the various programs, commenting on the papers of special interest. Mr. Merrill followed with some pleasant remarks on the noted librarians present at the conference. Dr. Wise told of its social features, and Miss Clarke sketched the post-conference trip. Miss West and Miss Stearns, of the Milwaukee Public Library, were present and added much to the interest of the meeting. CARRIE L. ELLIOTT, *Secretary*.

Reviews.

LARNED, Josephus Nelson. History for ready reference from the best historians, biographers, and specialists. In five vols. Vol. 3—Greece to Nibelungen Lied. Springfield, C. A. Nichols Co., 1894.

In this volume of Mr. Larned's work there are no "grand divisions" taking a maximum of space, as has been the case in the previous volumes; but there are an abundance of shorter entries. The subjects treated most at length are Greece, to which 46 pages are given; Hungary, 20 pages; India, 48 pages; Ireland, 46 pages; Italy, 66 pages; the Jews, 37 pages; Law, 40 pages; Medical science, 31 pages; Netherlands, 55 pages. There are excellent maps of India and Italy, four maps of the empire of Alexander the Great and his successors, and a map of the Mongol empire, A.D. 1300. A "logical outline" of Irish history is included, and there are good chronological tables of the seventh and eighth centuries. An historical sketch of libraries covers 24 pages.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bulletin, no. 15. Alphabetical subject-list of government documents. July, 1894. 171 p. O.

This bulletin is perhaps sufficiently defined by its title to need little consideration, but published lists of government documents are so seldom undertaken by a library that they seem to demand something more than a title record and brief descriptive note. The present list comprises only the documents in the library of Pratt Institute, and is therefore haphazard rather than comprehensive of any period. It will be chiefly valuable to users of the library; and its usefulness to other libraries will be confined to its suggestion of a plan for cataloging the puzzling and disheartening accumulation of government publications, with which all librarians have to deal. The subject arrangement adopted is the simplest, and to that extent the most useful to the general reader. It is a pity that the exigencies of the linotype—by which the list was printed—would not permit of a better typographical appearance. As it is, the subject headings, under which are grouped author entries of the various documents, are subordinated to the author headings by being set in caps of a smaller size, so that the less important entry is brought more prominently before the eye. Contents of volumes, notes, etc., are in briefer, as are all titles, thus giving the page an unattractive "deadness" of uniformity. The headings are simple and carefully chosen, though in some cases fuller references would have been advisable. We note that reports on industrial education and manual training are entered only under "Technical education," with no references from "manual" or "industrial;" while under the heading "cattle" there is but one entry—a report on "range and ranch cattle traffic"—with no reference to several reports on pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague of cattle, which are entered only under "animal diseases."

The list of Congressional documents covers 19 pages, although this is not properly a subject heading at all, being simply a collection of documents in general; other subjects range from a page to a single entry. It is difficult to estimate the amount of work and vexation of spirit expended in the compilation of even the simplest list of government documents, and it is a pity that so much labor should produce but incomplete and unsatisfactory results.

From one of those in charge of the work we have received the following account of its inception and preparation: "The matter of government documents is, as we all know, perhaps the most trying of the vexed questions that librarians have to deal with. How to get them, in the first place, and then what to do with them after they arrive, these things have tried the patience of librarians and catalogers from Maine to California. Our experience at Pratt Institute is perhaps a typical one; but I believe our solution of the problem is different from that undertaken—or, at any rate, given to the public—by any of the other libraries which have wrestled with the question, so that it may not be without interest and possibly value to other librarians. For several years after the opening of the library, bags containing odd lots of documents arrived at irregular intervals. These were arranged on the shelves, the president's messages by departments and the congressional documents by congresses; the only cataloging attempted being a simple (if anything connected with government documents can be simple!) author entry under department and congress. But the library became a depository; the bulky bags containing lots, odd as ever, arrived more frequently. The shelves assigned to them overflowed, and the bags accumulated in a rapidly-increasing hill of brown canvas, that laid a heavy burden on the collective mind of the staff. At last relief came in the shape of new shelving; the bags were opened, and the energies of the staff and the training class were concentrated upon the task of evolving order out of the chaos of sheepskin.

"But the grouping by congress and session, while a great improvement on no arrangement at all, gave no clue to the rich veins of information lying concealed. It was clear that something ought to be done to make that material useful; it must be mined, sifted, and analyzed before it could be of use. And while making it of use to ourselves, might we not do something to give others the benefit of our work? So far as we knew, there was no recent subject-list of U. S. documents in print; and we finally determined to print an alphabetical subject-list of the documents in our possession, giving contents of sets, and analyzing the more important articles which lay hidden in the wilderness of unexplored volumes. The result of our efforts is this unpretending list. We offer it to the library world; realizing fully its incompleteness, but hoping that until a more complete and comprehensive index shall appear, it may be of service to other libraries, as it has been to us, as a key to some of the more important recent publications of the United States Government."

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Bayonne (N. J.) F. P. L. (Rpt.) Total 6182; issued 15,166 (fict. 8759; juv. 4329); no. borrowers 1130. No account of reading-room use is kept. Receipts \$12,972.39; expenses \$11,029.73.

The work of organizing the library was begun in July 1893, when Mr. Herzog, the librarian, entered upon his duties. The reading-room was opened to the public on Jan. 8, 1894, and the circulating department was opened on Jan. 22, with 3834 v. on the shelves. During the year the trustees purchased the 2000 v. of the local Workingmen's Library for the nominal sum of \$258. The purchase was brought about by the directors of the Workingmen's Library, who thought it undesirable for two small libraries to exist independently, and suggested that the public library take over the smaller collection. A purchase of several hundred popular books in German has also been made, and they have proved very useful, for the library is situated in a thickly settled German community.

The "two-books-on-a-card" system has been adopted with satisfactory results. Mr. Herzog submitted the plan to the board for approval on Oct. 22, and it was adopted at the same meeting.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. The library is now cataloging in rather a novel way thousands of pamphlets, the accumulation of 35 years, which have not heretofore been listed for use. The cataloging is done by inserting in the subject card catalog, regular cards on which are printed the following:

"A collection of pamphlets relating to the above subject, may be consulted in the library. Upon examination any pamphlet may be taken out by giving on a slip the shelf number of the box, followed by the number written on the title page of the pamphlet."

Biographical or personal pamphlets are cataloged by inserting in the card catalog of biography similar cards, stating that "One or more pamphlets relating to the above person will be found in a volume bearing the shelf number given at the left of this card. The volume does not go out of the library except by special permission."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. Ground was broken on Oct. 22, for the fine arts building of the institute. This building—which will, in fact, comprise three buildings, the art department, library and lecture hall—is located opposite the present building, and will be 70 x 150 feet in dimensions. During the summer considerable alterations have been in progress in the institute, especially in the library and reading-room, the most notable improvement being the erection of a handsome Romanesque entrance porch, in place of the former simple doorway.

Chelsea, Vt. The new town-hall and Speare memorial library building was dedicated on the afternoon of Oct. 25. The exercises were simple,

consisting of music, addresses, and essays by pupils of the public schools. The building is brick, one story, with foundation and basement of marble and blue limestone. The library part, 41 x 28, was built with funds given by the Hon. Alden Speare, of Newton, Mass.

Chicago. On Oct. 10 articles were filed with the secretary of state, incorporating the Crerar Library under the laws of Illinois. The litigation over the estate is closed at last, all the provisions of the will have been complied with, and nothing now stands in the way of going forward to the library's establishment. The incorporators, who are trustees of the Crerar estate, are: Norman Williams, Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edison Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark, and George A. Armour.

John Crerar died Oct. 19, 1889, leaving an estate worth about \$3,000,000. He made a large number of bequests to relatives, to various churches, hospitals, charitable institutions, and to friends, probably \$1,000,000 in all, and declared that the residuary estate, which now amounts to nearly \$2,000,000, should be used to found a John Crerar library "and maintain it for all time." The will was contested, but attempts to break it failed at every stage. Ever since it was sustained by the supreme court the trustees have been engaged in paying off the various claimants, and, having satisfied all of them, they are now approaching the great bequest providing for the creation of another free public library. The library corporation alone has power to determine the nature and quality of the library, the needs of the community which it will supply, and all questions relating to site and building. In a recent interview Norman Williams, president of the board of trustees, said: "In the opinion of the trustees the situation in Chicago is quite unusual, and it is possible, if there be unity of action as to the use of funds devoted to library purposes, to make each library in Chicago unique within its own field. The present is the formative period of libraries in Chicago, and there is reason to believe that the administration of each library can be so directed that there need be no trespass of one upon the work of another. If each library will be content only in its endeavor to exhaust the bibliography within the field which it seeks to occupy, all together at no very distant day will present an aggregate of publications rarely found in any great city of the world. This is the opportunity now afforded to this city, and the united library resources are deemed adequate to secure the result. The trustees of the library, many of whom are out of the city, will, on their return, meet and organize, until which time it is impossible to make any more definite statement, for the reason that the decisions remain with the corporation when organized."

It is probable that when the trustees meet to organize they will call a general conference of all persons in Chicago connected officially with the different libraries, the object being to come to a thorough understanding regarding the plans

of each, and to urge the various library directors to keep within their own fields, and if possible avoid duplicating the work done in another library. The trustees are in no way embarrassed or limited in their work by the provisions of the will. They are free to establish any kind of a library they may decide upon, subject only to the following provision of the will:

"I desire the books and periodicals selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement, and its aim and object the building up of character, and I rest content that the friends I have named will carry out my wishes in these particulars."

No instructions are given as to the site, further than that it shall be in the south division, since, as Mr. Crerar observed, "The Newberry Library will be located in the north division."

It is not likely that the trustees will spend more than \$400,000 of the \$2,000,000 at their command for a site and building, reserving at least \$1,000,000 for the purchase of books and the maintenance of the library. The estate consists largely of stocks and bonds, which can readily be converted into cash as the money is required.

Chicago. Newberry L. The library has purchased nearly 3000 volumes of sacred music, collected by Hubert P. Main. The collection includes English hymn books and pointed psalters, old singing books from the Hague, from Switzerland and from Germany, together with a comprehensive collection of early New England publications. It is in these last named that interest chiefly centres. The dates on the title pages range from 1711 to the present day, modern examples being extensively represented.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 4637, 502 pm.; total 181,383 v., 25,078 pm. Issued, home use 311,496, (fict., Eng., French, and German, 78.9%); lib. use 209,198; newspaper and periodical use 583,239. No. borrowers 22,260. Receipts \$79,330.42; expenses \$53,307.94.

The total use of books circulated and used in the library shows an increase of 94,239 over the figures of the previous year.

"There have been 4148 volumes bound and re-bound, and 1082 volumes sewed and repaired; in all 5230 volumes. In addition, 3468 volumes have been repaired at the library.

Mr. Whelpley, after commenting on the marked increase in the use of the library during the year, says:

"In the newspaper reading rooms the attendance has been continuously increased, and it is here that numbers of unemployed workmen pass many hours of each day and evening. But the fact remains that the number of the intelligent and studious citizens who also wish to read foreign and domestic news outside of the columns of our own city papers, has been largely

in excess of former years. That this is so furnishes a good argument in favor of the free newspaper room being connected with and under the management of the public library in large cities. It is true that, at times, the newspaper and periodical rooms have been uncomfortably crowded, and that we have some patrons who would not grace a drawing-room; but mainly the readers are of an intelligent class. It seems to be a mistaken view, that a workman who is unfitted in every way to appreciate a book or paper when he has daily work, should, when the dull season comes, at once take possession of the library. Rather, I take it to be the case, that the laboring man who gives such time as he can spare in the evenings, and on Sundays, when in employment, to the reading and study of books and papers, is the one that will most avail himself of the library privileges in seasons of enforced idleness."

The art department of the library has been excellently developed during the past few years, and a number of valuable art works were added to it within the twelvemonth. The plan of holding competitive examinations for candidates applying for positions on the library force has been satisfactorily adopted. An attractive lecture-room has been established and will be used for lectures, etc., in connection with the library work during the winter. In conclusion the librarian urges the necessity of a commodious and modern library building, as the need of additional accommodations for those who use the library is still a problem.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L. Added 448; total 13,391. Issued 28,784 (fict. 15,236); no. visitors 44,300. Receipts \$5785.13; expenses \$2006.50.

These figures cover the six months from Dec. 31, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Galena, Ill. The organization of the new public library is rapidly advancing. As already noted (L. J., 19:317), it is the gift of B. F. Felt, a retired merchant of the town. Mr. Felt's offer was, briefly, to present to Galena a library of 1000 volumes, together with all necessary furnishings for a modern library room, to provide the leading newspapers and periodicals for reading-room use, to furnish suitable rooms, and to pay all expenses—including rent, light, heat and librarian's salary—for two years, provided the town would accept the library and agree to support it after the expiration of the two years, in accordance with the state law authorizing cities to establish and maintain free public libraries. Three conditions were attached to the gift: 1, that the official name of the library should be "The Galena Public Library and Reading Room;" 2, "that no anarchistic, atheistic or immoral" book should be tolerated in the library; and, 3, that four of the nine members of the library board should always be women. This last provision makes Galena the first town in the state to recognize women on a public library board. The gift and its conditions were accepted by the city council early in October, the board of directors has been named, and the 1000 v. to be given by Mr.

Felt have been selected and ordered. Of the total number, 600 are fiction. It is intended that the 1000 v. shall merely form the nucleus of the library. Miss Lizzie P. Swan, of the Armour Institute library training class of 1894, has been engaged to classify, label, catalog and arrange the books. It is probable that the library will be located in a part of the government building.

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. Miss Wood writes: "In July the Lancaster Library adopted the two-book card similar to that devised by the Public Library at Brookline, and described in the May LIBRARY JOURNAL. For the first three months' use of the card, the records show an increase in circulation of 14% over the corresponding months of last year. Of this gain 32% is fiction, 68% other classes. The card grows in favor, and it is gratifying to see that each successive month the proportion of solid reading is greater, that of novel reading less."

Memphis, Tenn. Cossitt L. The \$5000 bequest made to the Cossitt Library by the late P. R. Bohlen, of Memphis, has been fully paid, and devoted to the purchase of books. About 3700 v. have been bought and received, and outstanding orders bring the total number of volumes secured by the bequest up to 4000. The number of books in the library is about 7000, and there is an estimated daily attendance of about 300 persons. No books are yet in circulation. The library hours are from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 2 to 6 p.m. on Sundays.

Michigan State L., Lansing. According to the biennial report of the librarian, 8277 v. have been added to the State library during the past two years. The receipts of the period are \$8432; the disbursements, \$7880. Since the publication of the last report volumes 19 and 20 of the pioneer collection have been added to those previously published. By the liberal construction of the law agreed upon by the executive committee of the State Pioneer Society, the librarian has been able to place 164 sets of these collections in the various schools and public libraries of the state, making an aggregate of 3230 v. distributed. An appropriation of \$10,000 is asked for the years 1894 and 1895.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. A fire occurred on Oct. 14 in the building where the library is quartered, and the library had a narrow escape from destruction. The "Library block" is a four-story brick structure, occupied on the first floor by cigar manufacturers and a dry goods firm; the second floor is devoted to the library; the third floor is rented to the Germania Society, and the fourth floor is temporarily occupied by the West-Side High School. The fire broke out in the hall of the Germania Society, and was soon under control. The total loss was about \$10,000. The damage to the library was caused entirely by water, and the insurance adjustment was \$1896.25. It was necessary to close the delivery room for a few days for repairs to the ceiling, but the reading and reference rooms escaped. There are 73,000 v. in the library, valued at

\$100,000, and insured for full value in a number of companies. At a meeting on Oct. 20, the library board voted that a payment of \$25 be made to the janitor, Henry Schwartz, for his prompt aid in protecting the library, and votes of thanks were passed to the local fire-department for its efficient work, and to the president of the board, to Miss West, and to Mr. Bell, of the library staff, for their service in promptly settling the insurance details. It is probable that the fire will indirectly benefit the library by serving as an object lesson on the necessity of a new building.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. The recent inventory of the library has resulted in showing that 825 books are missing and unaccounted for. The inventory was the first taken in five years, so that the losses are not all of recent date, but the discovery has been something of a shock to the library force. Prof. Hosmer is to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and will especially consider the details of the charging system now employed. He believes that many of the books will be returned, and that a considerable proportion of the loss is accounted for by the inadequacy of former inventories.

New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L. Added 3984; total 27,749. Issued 203,242. New borrowers registered 5546; total no. borrowers 10,661.

Beginning September, 1894, the "two-book" plan was adopted, and extra cards were issued, allowing the holders to draw an additional book, provided that it should not be a book of fiction or a current number of a magazine. The increase in circulation for the year was 40,875—about 25%. In two years the increase has been 71,804, over 50%. There is a decrease in the percentage of fiction read almost every year, amounting altogether to 12% in seven years.

During the year the restricting of library cards to persons over 12 years of age was repealed, but it has not been taken large advantage of, probably owing to the fact that the measure was not generally known. An information desk has been established, and the library is extending its work with the schools. Delivery stations or branches are needed.

Mr. Stetson says: "The library needs greater resources for all departments of its work. Among the larger cities of New England there is none so deficient in library privileges for the public as New Haven. It was the last to have a public library, and its expenditures have been small as compared with the total expenditures of the city, and as compared with the amounts expended in other cities. The public libraries of Bridgeport and Hartford have each expended 25% more in proportion to population. Worcester expends 60% more, while Springfield expends 150% more. All the comparisons which I have been able to make show that the public library gets far less than its proper share of the public money. I think in the matter of schools, fire department, police and public works, the expenditures in New Haven are fully equal to the average of the cities above named. But in the matter of the public library the expenditure is from 25% to 150% less. On the other hand, the

needs are as great as in any city. There is not any one of these libraries which has as small a number of volumes to meet demands, or as large a number of school children and teachers, mechanics and others to whom the public library is of daily use. The circulation has increased 50% in two years, and the other demands upon the library for reference books, etc., are all the time increasing. To bring the library up to date, considerably larger appropriations or gifts are necessary."

A course of university extension lectures are to be delivered during the winter in the library lecture-hall, which is offered free for the purpose by the directors. It has been decided to publish a monthly bulletin of accessions. This was first proposed by a local firm, which offered to issue the bulletin without charge on condition of being allowed exclusive advertising privileges in it. It was decided by the board, however, that no advertising was desirable, and that the bulletin should be published at the expense of the library and under its sole control.

Newark (N. J.) P. L. The second annual exhibition of art books belonging to the library was opened on Oct. 24, and continued from 9 a.m. until the regular closing time, 8.30 p.m. It attracted a large attendance; the books were attractively displayed, carefully and appreciatively handled. In all, 150 volumes were on exhibition, nearly 70 of which had been added during the year. The library has just issued an excellent special reading list on "Old Italian and modern French painting," to accompany a university extension course of 13 lectures on the subject, to be delivered by Prof. Van Dyke, of Rutgers College, in the library building, Monday evenings, from Oct. 29 to Feb. 4.

Philadelphia F. L. The first half year of the library ended Sept. 27. During this time the library has been open 169 days, and circulated 48,757 v., giving an average of 288 v. a day; some of the earliest days amounting to less than 100 v. During October the circulation has averaged 2900 v. a week, the largest issue being 725 v. on Saturday the 27th. "These figures clearly show how great was the need of a free library in the heart of the city, and how well the new institution is meeting the requirements of the public." The branch at the St. Mary street college settlement, which was opened on Oct. 1, has proved most successful, some 4000 v. having already been issued for home use; the "two-book" system has been in use since the beginning. The branch is situated in the most densely populated part of the city, and the work is highly appreciated. A series of six lectures, beginning Oct. 1 and ending Dec. 20, are being given at this branch by Librarian Thomson. The subjects are Beast stories, and their interest to readers; Travels, and how to enjoy them without leaving home; History, and how to pick up a knowledge of it pleasantly and usefully; Biographies, and why they are so entertaining; How to use library books, and a few thoughts on bookbindings; How to acquire a knowledge about other worlds. In each of the lectures interesting books in the various fields discussed are pointed out and described, and

the talks are illustrated by a series of lantern slide views.

Pittsburg, Pa. Carnegie L. The Library commission has finally decided upon the names and inscriptions which are to be placed on the stone panels of the magnificent new library building. There are 60 names in the list; 12 are for the panels of the music hall; 24 are for the library panels, and 16 are to be placed upon the panels of the science wing of the building. In their special groups the names are as follows:

Music hall panels: Palestrina, Purcell, Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Gluck, Wagner.

Library panels: Homer, Herodotus, Cicero, Virgil, Chaucer, Tasso, Shakespeare, Jonson, Milton, Molière, Pope, Voltaire, Goldsmith, Goethe, Scott, Irving, Macaulay, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne, Tennyson.

Art wing: Da Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Dürer, Rubens, Vandyck, Rembrandt.

Science wing: Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Ampère, Daguerre, Morse, Faraday, Buffon, Galvani, Herschel, Laplace, Rumford, Fulton, Watt, Stevenson.

In the selection of names, not only are the decades of progress represented, but the different schools of art, music, and literature. Thus, in the field of literature, the aim has been to represent the different fields—poetry and prose, thinkers and caricaturists, the profound and superficial, skeptic and believer.

The commission having in charge the establishment of the branches of the Carnegie Library are now considering the location and establishment of these branches. They have a fund of \$300,000, to be devoted to this purpose, and with this it is intended to erect six buildings. The various sections of the city are to be represented, and special effort is being made to secure proper sites without having to purchase ground, as this additional expense would restrict the number of the branches to two or three.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. Added 2783; total, 29,006. Visitors to reading-room, 38,217. "The general accessions to the library have been made chiefly in the departments of bibliography, periodicals, society transactions, and collected works."

The trustees, in their report, make a careful analysis of the books purchased and the reasons for their selection, in order to show the needs of readers and the principles on which selection has been made.

Sacramento (Cal.) City L. After having been closed several weeks for repairs, the library has reopened in a decidedly rehabilitated condition. An additional floor has been added to the library domain, to be used as a reading-room, and an attractive ladies' reading-room has been established. By remodelling the stairway, about 100 square feet of available room has been obtained, and three new stacks, giving shelf-room for about 23,000 v., have been installed. When necessary, five additional stacks may be put in. New fittings have been furnished for the reading-rooms,

and the catalog-room has been altered and improved.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The library is now issuing, on an average, 1000 books a day for home reading; the total circulation for September was 38,704, a gain of 19,899 over the corresponding month of 1893. An order for 1200 volumes, chiefly extra copies of popular books, was approved by the board on October 18; orders for 1800 duplicates were placed in August, and effort is being made to complete the library's sets of periodicals. Mr. Crunden has planned the establishment of delivery stations, on the Chicago system, and it is probable that his suggestion will be carried into effect this winter.

Schenectady, N. Y. A public meeting was held on the evening of October 16, to discuss the ways and means of establishing a free library. The meeting was held in the reception rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and was largely attended. Speeches in favor of a library were made by leading citizens, and finally a resolution was passed "that a free public library and reading-room be instituted" in the city, and that a committee be appointed to formulate a plan of organization and submit it to a meeting of citizens to be held at a later date.

Seneca Falls (N. Y.) L. A. Added 100; total, 2620; receipts \$879.41; expenses \$867.87. There are 137 subscribers. December 3, 1893, the building occupied by the library was burned, but the books were saved in time to escape damage.

STANFORD, L. B. At the library. (In Brooklyn, [N. Y.] *Citizen*, O. 28) II., 3 col.

A description of the Brooklyn Library, the alterations in progress, and some of its readers and visitors.

Stratford (Ct.) P. L. The gift of a library building made to Stratford in the spring of 1894 by Birdseye Blakeman, of New York, is confirmed by the will of Mr. Blakeman, who died at his summer home in Stockbridge, Mass., on September 30. [It provides that \$25,000 be given for the erection of the library, and that \$5000 additional be set aside for the purchase of books. Ground was broken for the building in May, 1894, as already noted (L. J., 19:212).]

Washington (D. C.) Congressional L. INTO THE NEW LIBRARY: problem of the moving of 700,000 books. (In *Washington Post*, O. 6) 1 col.

Wethersfield (Ct.) P. L. The library was open for public inspection on the afternoon of October 17, when the library committee held a reception from 3 to 6 p.m.

FOREIGN.

London, Eng. South London L. On November 2 the Prince of Wales opened a new public library for South London in the Southwark Bridge Road. The building has cost £5000, of which more than a quarter has been raised by voluntary contributions. The chief librarian is Mr. H. D. Roberts, late of the Newcastle Public Library.

London, Eng. Kilburn L. On October 22 a new public library and reading-room was opened at Kilburn. It will eventually form a branch of the Central Hampstead Public Library, which is soon to be erected. Mr. W. E. Doubleday, formerly librarian of the Public Library of Marylebone, has been appointed chief librarian.

London, Eng. Poplar F. L. This library, opened Oct. 4, is the first library in the East End of London which has been built out of the rates. It cost over £6000, besides £2000 paid for the site. The penny library rate in the district produces an annual sum of £1350 for its support. The library opens with about 8000 v. on its shelves, and with a total book capacity of 40,000 v.

Liverpool (Eng.) F. L. The library committee have adopted a handy plan in issuing special "hand-lists" of books on its shelves. The first effort in this direction was made two years ago by the issue of a "Subject catalogue of selected technical literature," which was distributed throughout the workshops of the city, and gave instant evidence of its usefulness by a considerable increase in the number of books issued dealing with the various handicrafts. This success led the committee to sanction the issue of special hand lists, compiled by chief librarian Cowell. The first of these, covering "Books on architecture in the reference department," has just been issued.

MALTESTE, LOUIS, A la Bibliothèque Nationale (In *L'illustration*, S. 29, 1894, v. 104, p. 256-258).

A humorous account of habitués, with 15 illustrations.

Oxford, Eng. Bodleian L. An appeal for help on behalf of the library has recently been made in the English press by E. W. B. Nicholson, the librarian. The Bodleian, it appears, is in serious financial straits. It receives for all purposes \$45,000 a year, and needs money to support its staff, to prepare its catalog, which is now years behind the times; to heat the portrait gallery, to repair the buildings, and to provide shelves for books in the Ashmolean Museum, which has just been put at its disposal. The library contains over half a million volumes, the separate titles in the catalog amounting to a million and a half; the new accessions of books and pamphlets are nearly 60,000 a year, and it has the second largest numismatic collection in the British empire. Books and coins are declared by the librarian to be in a state of chaos owing to the lack of funds; the library needs at least \$75,000 to be kept efficient, and he calls on the public for assistance. This is something of a surprise to Americans, who are apt to believe that the old English universities are possessed of vast revenues, but it seems that the greater part of their property is invested in land, and that they have consequently suffered from the agricultural depression that prevails in England, as well as from the decrease in value of real estate. Cambridge, indeed, last year was officially reported to be insolvent.

Mr. Nicholson says that the explanation of the library's condition "is very simple. The uni-

versity is popularly supposed to be rich instead of poor, and consequently it receives hardly any money benefactions. Sometimes, indeed, a collection, such as the Pitt-Rivers, or the Fortnum collection, worth many thousands of pounds, is presented to it—but the gift, while increasing the fame and usefulness of the university, increases also the difficulty of adequately meeting other needs—for buildings and fittings have to be erected for the new collections, and sometimes additional brains and hands employed to catalog them. Every year, probably, some son of Oxford dies who could well afford to leave a considerable amount to his old university, and who would be willing enough to leave it if he knew it was wanted—but he doesn't know."

Uppsala, Sweden. University L. (1893 rpt.) The circulation during the year was 9266 v. + 2000 periodicals lent to the Academical Reading Society and other institutions. 45,724 v., incl. 3690 ms., were used in the reading-room. 4181 persons visited the library, of whom 638 made use of the reading-room only. 135 ms., incl. one map, were lent to other libraries in Sweden; 16, incl. four maps, to foreign institutions. 44 ms. were lent to the university library from other Swedish libraries, and two were lent from foreign libraries.

Accessions for the year were: to the department of foreign literature, 3300 v. (880 bought), and 2261 pamphlets received in exchange; the department of Swedish literature, in accordance with copyright provisions, received 3685 v., 2635 v. and nos. of periodicals, and 6842 pamphlets; 19 v. of maps, and 147 ms. were given to the library. Among the gifts were 25 v. of the printed catalog of the British Museum, and 163 v. of the "Chronicles and memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," making the library's set of this valuable work complete. Special attention is given to the very valuable gift from Prof. Carl Wahlund, of the university, who presented to the library his collection of 3400 v. of Provençal literature and philology. The gift was accompanied by a luxuriously printed catalog of the collection, entitled: "Livres provençaux rassemblés pendant quelques années d'études et offerts à la bibliothèque de l'université d'Upsal." The sum of 30,000 kronor (\$8000) was given in connection with the books, to be used for the completion of this collection, and of the very much more valuable collection of old French literature and philology, which, according to the will of Professor Wahlund, will be bequeathed to the university library. From the United States the library has received publications from the Geological Survey of Minnesota, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Ethnology, and the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The only American institutions with which the university library exchanges, are the N. Y. State Library, Columbia College, and Oberlin College. Special mention is made of the work of the chief librarian, Dr. C. Annerstedt, in revising and rearranging the catalog of Bibles, and in cataloging the collection of manuscripts, especially biographies and correspondences, made by the first assistant, Count E. Lewenhaupt.

Librarians.

CHASE, Arthur H., son of Judge W. M. Chase, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, has been appointed state librarian of New Hampshire, succeeding Arthur R. Kimball. Mr. Chase's term of office begins Jan. 1, 1895.

CHENEY, John Vance, librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, was formally elected librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, on October 22, to succeed the late Dr. W. F. Poole. Mr. Cheney's selection for the post had been practically decided at a meeting held a week previously, but he was not then elected, owing to the absence of a number of the trustees, as it was thought best that the matter should not be determined by a bare quorum. At the first meeting seven trustees were present, and Mr. Cheney received four votes; at the final session he was elected by a vote of seven to one. He will take charge of the library in about a month, and his salary at present will be \$4000 a year. Mr. Cheney has been librarian of the San Francisco Public Library since 1887, and has for 18 years been a resident of San Francisco. He was born in Groveland, N. Y., in 1848, studied in Manchester, Vt., and Geneseo, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts before he was 19 years old. He practised for a time in New York, and in 1876 came to San Francisco. Mr. Cheney is probably best known as a poet and essayist, and is a tireless literary worker. He was at one time connected with the *Overland Monthly*, and three volumes of his verse have been published, one in 1885, another in 1887, and a third in 1888, while his contributions to magazines are constant.

CLARKE, Miss Edith E., has resigned her place as first assistant in charge of the cataloging at the Newberry Library.

DENNIS, Hamilton James, state librarian of Kansas, died on the 12th of October, at his home in Topeka, aged 59. He was born in Lenawee, Michigan, and graduated from Ann Arbor in 1858, with the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. In the departments of law and literature he stood especially high, and his classmates and friends prophesied for him an unusually successful career in either of these fields. That the prophecy was not fulfilled is not an enigma to those who knew him intimately. He married, and his love for his family, together with his delight to live among books, was such that after he was appointed state librarian he desired no further preferment, and made no attempt to reach out for political honors, or to shine in the field of letters. Of his brilliant talents, though he kept them hidden from the world at large, those who claimed the friendship of his private life know they were far beyond the average, and his sense of humor, his sparkling wit, together with his numberless little acts of kindness and of love, will remain the brightest pictures that hang on the walls of their memory. His industry in the duties of his office were phenomenal. It was this untiring energy that at last sapped the current of his useful life, and brought him to the untimely

ending of a bright and noble career. In his last official report of the condition of the library, published a few days before he left his desk forever, there is a sad premonition in his own words that the end was near. He says: "I sit down to this, and over me comes a strange feeling of mental weariness and difficulty of grouping facts, and when I try to do so it still sounds like that of somebody else. My doctor tells me that I need a rest, and should quit work and take it at once, and I realize the truth of it all." He was a ripe scholar, exceeding wise, fair-speaking and persevering; he has run his race well, and he is mourned by all whose fortune it was to be numbered among his friends. The harmony of his private life in its relations to his family was of the purest and noblest character. His loss is great both to the state and to those with whom he was intimate, and it will be long years before another can be found who will fill the vacancy his death has caused. H. I.

FORD, Paul Leicester, has wandered aside from the regions of historical fact to the realm of romance. His first novel, "The Honorable Peter Stirling, and what people thought of him," is just published by Holt. It is a story of present-day life, set chiefly in New York City, and touches upon aspects of tenement-house existence, upon the "machine" of city politics, and on strikes and labor questions. Mr. Ford's wit and incisiveness, well known to readers of the JOURNAL, find full play in the story, which is evidence that history and fiction are nearly allied—if that needed proof—and that the friend of Thomas Jefferson may also be the friend of "Peter Stirling."

GRIFFIN, Appleton P. C., for 29 years connected with the Boston Public Library, has resigned his position. Mr. Griffin entered the library as a boy, and has for years been superintendent of the catalog department. Some months since he was removed from that post and placed in charge of the night service. He was a popular officer, and had many friends outside of the library as well as inside, and his retirement from the library force is generally regretted. Mr. Griffin is well known to the library world as a careful and thorough bibliographer. Perhaps his best known work in this line is his "Bibliography of historical societies in the U. S.," published in the reports of the American Historical Association, and the various bibliographies which he prepared for the quarterly bulletins of the Boston Public Library.

HAYWARD, Miss Almira L., late librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, whose sudden death by accident was a shock to the community in which she lived, was, in a sense, a representative woman. Her life, though quiet and unobtrusive, lacking the wide public notice or publicly expressed appreciation of many women, whose gracious lives and acts leave their impress upon the world, was yet one of wide and beneficent influence. It was a beautiful life in its unswerving faith, its fidelity to duty, and her own best aspirations, beautiful in its constant thought of others. It was from no sense of per-

sonal vanity that Miss Hayward left direction that upon the stone which marked her last resting-place should be graven, "for—years (leaving a blank for 'the unknown number of years' she was to serve) librarian of the Cambridge Public Library," any more than it was vanity which impelled Benjamin Franklin to begin his last will and testament, "I, Benjamin Franklin, printer," and Professor Agassiz, to begin his with, "I, Louis Agassiz, teacher." Rather, like St. Paul, she magnified her office. She made the very most of it in all its manifold branches. She always had the good of the library deeply at heart. This, and her own humility, were instanced by her saying to one of her assistants who had been associated with her for many years—"Miss—, if, as I grow older, you should notice any signs of mental weakening in me, if I should fail to do my work as it should be done, I ask you as a friend to tell me at once, and I will seek for a subordinate position and leave mine for some younger brain and hands." And when, only a short time before her death, her picture was wanted as that of a representative librarian, she was sure it was for no success or achievement of her own, but because Cambridge being a historical university city, its public library naturally held a prominent rank. Although not widely known as a writer, Miss Hayward possessed literary ability, and published a good many children's stories of a kindergarten order, as well as articles for older readers; also verses happily conceived and expressed. Miss Hayward became dependent upon her own exertions at an early age, but her mental equipment was that of the genuine lover of books independent of unpropitious circumstances. She attended Wheaton Seminary for a time, and in her early life she taught school in the South and in Providence, R. I., remaining a teacher till, through the influence of one of her nearest friends, Professor Bancroft, she obtained the position she held at the time of her death. While fearless in expressing her own opinion, which sometimes differed from that of the library's trustees, Miss Hayward was yet absolutely conscientious in carrying out their final decisions. For herself she was strongly opposed to the Sunday opening of the reading-room. But when the Sunday opening became an established fact, she did her very best to make it a helpful one. She called the Sunday readers her "Sunday-school class," and was always unobtrusively ready to aid and direct. From our unknowing point of view it seems hard that she could not have lived to enjoy the library, with its added interest and powers of usefulness, the little office built for her special use, to the possession of which she had looked forward with pride and pleasure, and the little home she had but recently made for herself. But those who loved her best rejoice that she was spared bodily suffering and weakness. She herself often expressed the wish that when her time came she might go like "the flame of a candle that is snuffed out."—*Woman's Journal*.

ROBBINS, Miss Mary E., for the past two years librarian of the New Britain (Ct.) Institute, re-

signed her position in September to become cataloger in the library of the University of Nebraska. She has been succeeded by Miss Anna G. Rockwell. Both were members of the same class ('91) of the New York State Library School.

SAUNDERS, Frederick, Librarian of the Astor Library, has written a volume of "Character studies," published by Whittaker, of New York. It consists of reminiscent and memorial sketches of Edward Irving, Anna Jameson, Washington Irving, Longfellow, Bryant, and Joseph Green Cogswell. Mr. Saunders has drawn largely upon his fund of personal recollections, and the little volume is an interesting contribution to biography.

SWAN, Miss Lizzie P., a graduate of the Armour Institute library training class ('93-'94), has been engaged to classify, catalog, shelf-list, and arrange the library recently given to Galena, Ill., by B. F. Felt, of that town.

WONNER, Miss Lucy C., assistant librarian of the Terre Haute (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned her position to take an engagement as teacher in the Whittier State School, at Whittier, Cal. She has, with her mother, been for years associated with the Terre Haute Library, and she goes to California chiefly for the benefit of her health.

Cataloging and Classification.

THE BOSTON P. L. BULLETIN for October, 1894, is an interesting number. The index to historical fiction concludes Germany, covering the period from the 17th century to the present time, and covers Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia. There is a valuable list of "Tracts of the period of English history covered by the reign of Charles I., the Civil War and the Commonwealth, 1625-1660," cataloging the collection of 200 v. given to the library by Mr. W. P. Upham in 1889, to which have been added titles of works in the general collection and especially in the Prince Library. The list covers p. 212-249 of the bulletin, and is classed under politics, religion, prominent characters or writers, and tracts, 1663-1698. It is followed by a 14-p. "Index of titles relating to America in the 'Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de España'" compiled by G. Parker Winship. It gives as far as possible "the full title of every document in v. i-cviii. of the collection which concerns the history of America." Finally, the bulletin contains 22 admirable views of the Boston of earlier days, taken from pictures and old prints, illustrating Tremont Street as it existed from 1798 to 1885, and accompanied by interesting descriptive notes.

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Quarterly bulletin, no. 121, April-May-June, 1894. Q.3

CITIZENS' F. L., Halifax, N. S. Catalog; prepared by Harry Piers, and published by order

of the library committee, city council. Halifax, 1894. 312 p. O.

A good dictionary catalog. Names are given with commendable fulness, date and place of publication are also noted, and brief explanatory or critical notes are charily appended. Exception may be taken to the lavish use of capitals, which imparts a rather amateurish look to the page. Paper and printing are good, and the work is creditable to the compiler. A brief history of the library is given in the preface.

ENOCH PRATT F. L., of Baltimore. Finding list of books and periodicals in the central library. Part 3 (completing fifth edition): Philosophy; religion; language; literature; essays and miscellaneous works; periodicals; fine arts; practical arts; natural science; medicine, games and sports; and public documents. 5th ed. October, 1894. 16+302 p. [p. 577-880.] O.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT Co. have issued in neat pamphlet form a list of the books published by them, which were "selected by the American Library Association for the model library of 5000 volumes exhibited at the Columbian Exposition." (24 p. S.)

MERCANTILE L. of Philadelphia. Bulletin, July 1, 1894. Accessions to the library from April 1, 1894, to July 1, 1894.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. Library News, v. 5, no. 8, July-Oct., 1894. List of new books added to the library.

NEWARK (N. J.) F. P. L. Special reading list no. 1. List of books on electricity and magnetism. 1893. 16 p. D.

— — — Special reading list no. 2. List of books on English literature. 1893. 24 p. D.

— — — Special reading list no. 3. List of books on Greek, Hellenistic and Roman art. 1894. 12 p. D.

— — — Special reading list no. 4. List of books on old Italian and modern French painting. 1894. 8 p. D.

These lists have been prepared chiefly to supplement university extension lectures. Nos. 2 and 3 were issued to accompany the lectures of 1893; no. 4 will be a useful aid to the course of lectures on art, to be delivered by Professor Vandyke, of Rutgers, in the library building, from October to February of the present season. They are simple author-lists; references to magazine articles, or to essays in composite books, are sometimes given. The list on English literature is the fullest, and is classed to cover the periods treated in the lecture. The selections are judicious and sufficiently comprehensive to interest others besides special students, i. e., the list on classical archaeology (no. 3) includes "Last days of Pompeii," Duruy's his-

stories of Greece and Rome, and "The marble faun." An excellent feature is that nearly all of the books listed are allowed to circulate, and that the number of starred titles is limited.

OSTERHOUT, F. L., Wilkesbarre, Pa., prints in the October issue of its *Library News-letter*, a good "special list of books on questions of the day," classed under such heads as socialism, trades unions, conditions of the poor, laboring classes, eight hours question, women and children in industry, labor and wages.

PHILADELPHIA F. L. Finding-list of the fiction in the Free Library. August 1, 1894. 58 p. O.

An admirably conceived and thoroughly useful list, somewhat similar in plan to the fiction finding-list of the Los Angeles F. L. Author-entries only are given, save in the case of anonymous books. Full names have been given with reasonable fulness, and though entries are frequently made under well-known pseudonyms, adequate author references are made. The annotations are frequent and interesting, generally bringing out some historic fact relating to the book or its writer, and awakening the reader's interest. Contents of series and of single volumes of short stories are given. Lists such as this are not only a boon to the fiction-loving public, but are a distinctly helpful means of raising the standard of this class of reading.

The PORTLAND (*Ore.*) P. L. prints in the October issue of *Our Library*, a short list of literature of "Banks and banking."

The SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. BULLETIN for October contains an excellent classed reading list on the American Revolution, covering histories of the various periods and leading events of the time, contemporary documents, society publications, biography, poetry, and "stories of the Revolution."

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, *Woman's Building*. List of books sent by home and foreign committees to the library of the Woman's Building. Chicago [1894]. 94 p. O.

This list was compiled "mainly from the records of books received at the library during the World's Fair. The compilers have used, so far as it was completed, the card catalog of authors, classes, and biographical statistics of authors, prepared at the library during the fair. As the printing of the more elaborate catalog was found too costly for present means, this brief list is issued to give an idea of the extent and value of the exhibit. The aim is to present a complete record of the more than 7000 volumes that were actually exhibited." Arranged alphabetically by states in author-alphabet, and compiled under the direction of Miss E. E. Clarke. The list is creditable as far as it goes, but it is certainly a pity that the "more elaborate catalog" was impracticable. In its present form it is interesting, but of little practical use. Could it have been published in one author-alphabet, prefaced by the list accord-

ing to states, and giving full names and imprint data, it would have been of value as a bibliography of women's books. As it is, surnames are simply given, with infrequent initials, no distinctions are made as to pseudonyms, the entries are of the briefest, and the arrangement by states and countries render consultation almost impossible. For a comparison of the contributions of the different states it is interesting, but its bibliographical value is *nil*.

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

- Brannt, W.: Theodore (A complete treatise on the electro-deposition of metals);
 Carlisle, James H., *editor* (Two great teachers);
 Conklin, B.: Young (Practical lessons in languages);
 Gottheil, R.: James Horatio (Columbus in Jewish literature);
 Hodgman, Francis, and Bellows, C.: Fitz Roy (A manual of land surveying);
 Hodskins, Georgia Adams (Little people's reader);
 Lang, Ossian Herbert (Outlines of Herbart's Pedagogics);
 Munsey, Frank Andrew (Derrington);
 Pieters, Adrian J.: (The plants of Lake St. Clair);
 Rhoads, S.: Nicholson (A reprint of the North American zoölogy);
 Scott, Erastus Howard (The Federalist and other constitutional papers);
 Super, C. W., *translator* (The order of words, by Henri Weil).

Bibliography.

ADLER, Herman. Alternating generations: a biological study of oak galls and gall-flies translated and edited by C. R. Straton. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1894. 3 pl. il. 44 + 198 p. D. 10s. 6d.

Besides abundant references in the foot-notes, contains a bibliography (8 p.) of the literature of gall-flies and of alternate generation.

ASHTON, C., of Dinas Mawddwy, Wales, is preparing a "Welsh bibliography" for the press. It will contain an account of books, pamphlets, and periodicals written in Welsh or relating to Wales, published since 1801. It already contains about 9000 entries, and when complete will be issued in four volumes by the National Eisteddfod Association.

CAMPBELL, F. B. F. Memorandum relative to the need for special bibliographical societies, with an appendix on the division of the stream of literature: in illustration of "The bibliography of the future," a paper submitted to the Library Association, Sept., 1894. London, 1894. 8 p. F.

Presents briefly, chiefly in tabulated form,

the work outlined for the "bibliography of the future," and the means by which it may be accomplished, especially the scope of the various societies which should be established to take up branches of the work. Under the heading "The division of the stream of literature" possible primary classifications of a complete bibliography are considered. Mr. Campbell is a member of the staff of the library of the British Museum.

CURSOR, J. W. A list of books and pamphlets relating to Orkney and Shetland. London, W. Peace & Sons. 73 p. 8°.

DELISLE, L. Catalogue des incunables de la bibliothèque Mazarine, par Paul Marais et A. Dufresne de Saint-Léon. Paris, Welter, 1893. 8+811 p. 8°.

GRETHLEIN, K. Allgemeiner deutscher Theaterkatalog: Ein Handbuch aller in deutscher Sprache erschienenen Bühnenstücke und dramatischen Erzeugnisse. Lieferung 1. Münster, Russell. 8°. 1.20 m.

GRIGGS, W. Specimens of royal, fine and historical bookbinding, selected from the Royal Library, Windsor Castle. 152 pl. in *fac-simile*; With introd. and notes by R. R. Holmes. London, W. Griggs & Sons, 1893. fol. 105s.

IL CORREGGIO NEI LIBRI: indicazioni di libri che della vita e delle opere di lui fanno recordanza. Parma, L. Battei. 60 p. 16°.

JOHNSON, Lionel. The art of Thomas Hardy, with portrait etched from life by William Strang, and a bibliography by John Lane. Lond., Mathews & Lane, 1894. 330 p. 5s. 6d. *net*.

Critical essays, with a full bibliography.

JOYAUX, Petites bibliophiliques (formats in 18, in 24, in 32). Collections précieuses publiées au XVIII. siècle. 1. série: Livres-bijoux précurseurs des Cazin. Biblioconographie historique des premières collections fondées de 1773 à 1779 à Lille, à Lyon et à Orléans. Paris, Corroënne. 108 p. 8°. 4 fr.

LUZAC, C. G., the London publisher of Oriental works, has compiled and issued a "Bibliographical list of books on Africa and the East," published in England between the meetings of the ninth and tenth Oriental congresses, 1892-94. (12°. 1s.)

MILLER, Dewitt, of Philadelphia, and two other book-lovers are compiling a book to be called "Fifty American bibliographies." The volume will aim at giving, with the utmost accuracy, complete lists of the works—including those little known—of the selected authors, besides information of other bibliographical in-

terest. It is to be printed either at the De Vinne or the Chiswick Press.

The NATIONAL LIBRARY of Santiago, Chili, has recently issued "L'Anuario de la prensa Chilena," an annual catalog of the books printed in Chili and received at the library during 1892. It contains 976 titles of books issued by 176 printing and publishing houses of Chili. The catalog is divided into four parts: (1) libros, folletos y hoyas sueltas—that is, books, pamphlets, and broadsides; (2) diarios periodicos y revistas—daily newspapers, periodicals, and reviews; (3) an addendum of works published from 1886 to 1891, received too late for insertion in the body of the catalog; (4) a list of books by natives of Chili that were printed abroad. An index in one alphabet to author, editor, translator, etc., but, strangely enough, not to titles, concludes the catalog, which, with all its shortcomings, is a valuable addition to the bibliography of Americana. The catalog has 325 pages, which is accounted for by the fact that but five titles are printed on a page.

REFORM CLUB, London. Catalogue of the library: printed for the members, with revised historical introduction. 2d. *enl. ed.* London, Smith, Elder & Co. 8°. 10s. 6d.

SALA, G. A., in the preface to his "London up to date," gives a brief but timely and interesting bibliography of the "old city" of London.

WENCKSTERN, F. v., has compiled "A bibliography of Japan," which will appear shortly. It is said to be comprehensive and systematically arranged, will consist of about 250 pages of large octavo, and will supply, in addition to a *fac-simile* reprint of Léon Pagès' "Bibliographie Japonaise," a list of books, essays and maps published from 1859 to 1893.

WHITAKER, J. and Sons, *comps.* The reference catalogue of current [English] literature, containing full titles of books now in print and on sale, with the prices at which they may be obtained of all booksellers, and an index containing upwards of 87,000 references. N.Y., office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, 1894. O. hf. leath., \$3.50 *net*.

This issue of Whitaker is the first since 1890, and is considerably larger than any of its predecessors. It contains the complete or abridged lists of 156 English publishers, and the index to these fills 515 pages, including upwards of 87,000 entries. Every book contained in the reference catalog may be found in its place in the index, under title, subject, or author; in many cases two and three entries have been given a book, and the index makes the volume most useful and convenient for quick consultation. It is an indispensable guide to current English literature. The index entries exceed by 19,000 those of 1889; and besides the 545 p. of index, there are about 5500 p. of catalogs, unnumbered. The volume is about 11 inches thick.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Monthly. Official Organ of the American Library Association. Established in 1876. Subscription, \$5 per annum, postpaid; single nos., 50 cents. (*The Literary News is sent free to subscribers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.*)

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE

of books in print and for sale (including reprints and importations) July 1, 1876. Compiled (under the direction of F. LEVOLDT) by LYND E. JONES. Subject-volume, 4to, half morocco, \$15. [*Author-and-title volume is out of print.*]

THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE,

1876-1884. Books recorded (including reprints and importations) July 1, 1876-June 30, 1884. Compiled, under the editorial direction of R. R. BOWKER, by Miss A. I. APPLETON. 4to, half morocco, \$25.00 (*subject to raise in price*).

AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1884-

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MENT PUBLICATIONS. July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1890. Compiled, under the editorial direction of R. R. BOWKER, by J. H. HICKCOX. 32 pp., 4to, paper, \$1.00.

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